





قناتي على التليغرام



قناة الاستاذ طه حسين لتعلم اللغة الانكليزية

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ملازم وشروحات وملخصات ومرشحات اللغة الانكليزية

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The holidays/ العطل

ماذا تعتقد فعل كل من فيصل، منى وهدى في العطلة/ للاطلاع

What do you think Faisal, Muna and Huda did in the holidays?

Read and choose.

Ahmed: Did you go away in the holidays?
Faisal: Yes, I went to a village by the river.
Ahmed: What did you do there?
Faisal: Oh, I went swimming every day. And ...

Rasha: Did you go away in the holidays?
Huda: No, Muna and I stayed at home.
Rasha: What did you do all the time?
Huda: Oh, lots of things. I ...
Muna: Not very much. I ...

I went shopping.
I learned to cook.
I got up late every day.
I went camping.
I went to the zoo.
I saw my friends every day.
I went to the museum.
I went fishing.
I went to a football match.

vocabulary	المفردات
Holiday	العطلة
go	يذهب
went	ذهب
swimming	السباحة
everyday	كل يوم
stay	يبقى
shopping	التسوق
learn	يتعلم
get up	يستيقظ
saw	رأى
camping	التخييم
zoo	حديقة الحيوانات
museum	المتحف
fishing	الصيد
read	يقرأ
make	يصنع
listen	يستمع

تمرين A ص3 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واجب على الاسئلة ثم اسأل زميلك/ للاطلاع/ الاجابة تعتمد على رأي الطالب

Lesson 1 **A** Read and answer the questions. Then ask your partner.

Yes = ✓ No = ✗

What did you do in the holidays?

Did you	You	Your partner
go away?	☐	☐
go to the park?	☐	☐
go to any parties?	☐	☐
go shopping?	☐	☐
play any games?	☐	☐
visit your friends?	☐	☐
watch TV?	☐	☐
read any books?	☐	☐
help in the house?	☐	☐
go on a picnic?	☐	☐
go camping?	☐	☐
go to the cinema?	☐	☐
stay at home?	☐	☐

"PAST SIMPLE TENSE/زمن الماضي البسيط

الماضي البسيط هو حدث وقع وانتهى في زمن الماضي .والظروف (الدلائل) التي تأتي مع هذا الزمن هي :
(yesterday, last, ago)

هنالك نوعان من الافعال في اللغة الانكليزية :
1- الافعال القياسيه وهي افعال نضيف لها((d\ed)
2- الافعال الغير قياسيه (الشاذة) التي يتغير شكلها تماماً عند تحويلها . (هنالك قائمه بالافعال بنوعيها في نهاية الملزمه)
القاعدة في حاله الاثبات

تكملة + **الفعل بالماضي** + الفاعل

Ex : Huda (work) hard yesterday. — Huda **worked** hard yesterday.
Ex : Layla (go) to the park last day. — Layla **went** to the park last day

اذا كان الفعل الرئيسي هو فعل الكينونة (be) فيحول الى (was/were) وحسب الفاعل

Ex : I (be) late last night. — I **was** late last night.
Ex : They (be) at home last week — They were at home last week.

ملاحظة/ الظروف الدالة على هذا الزمن هي (yesterday/ last…/ 1990…)
عند النفي نضع الفعل المساعد (**didn't**) بعد الفاعل ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله

Ex : Ali went to the cinema yesterday. — Ali **didn't** go to the cinema yesterday.
Ex : Nuha watched T.V two hours ago. — Nuha **didn't** watch T.V two hours ago

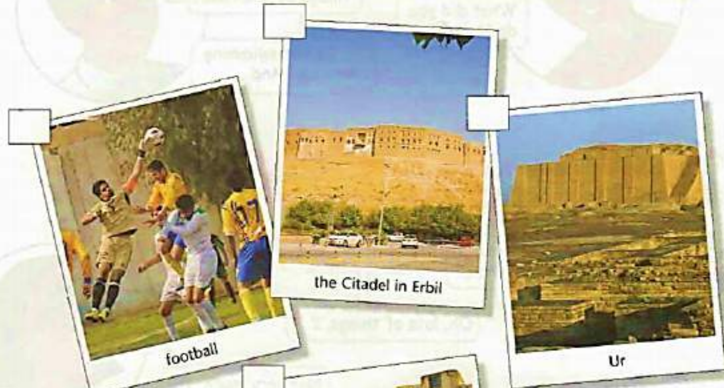
عند الاستفهام نأتي بالفعل المساعد (**did**) ونقدمه على الفاعل ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله:

Ex : Ali went to the cinema yesterday .(question) — **Did** he go to the cinema yesterday?

اذا كانت الاستفهام من النوع (wh) فنضع سؤال ال(wh) قبل الفعل المساعد الذي وضعناه مسبقا

Ex : How did you travel to Italy? — Ex : Where **did** Salma live?

Lesson 2/ Richard in Iraq/ ريتشارد في العراق



تحدث عن الصور ماذا تعتقد بأن ريتشارد يقول عن الصور؟/ استخدم هذه الكلمات/ نشاط صفي للاطلاع

Vocabulary

كلمات مهمة جدا (املاء+ معاني)

amazing	مذهل
boring	ممل
exciting	مثير
fantastic	رائع
great	عظيم
huge	ضخم

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تمرين A ص4 من كتاب النشاط/ استمع عما يقوله ريتشارد عن الصور ثم اكتب كلمة تصف التالي/ **للاطلاع**

Lesson 2 **A**  ❷ **Listen to Richard talking about his photos again. Write one word he uses to describe each thing.**

1 Football in Iraq fantastic كرة القدم في العراق رائعة

2 Ur huge مدينة اور ضخمة

3 The marshes in the south of Iraq exciting
الاهوار في جنوب العراق مثيرة

4 The markets boring الاسواق مملة

5 The Citadel in Erbil amazing القلعة في اربيل مذهلة

6 Hatra great الحضر عظيمة

تمرين C ص4 من كتاب النشاط/ ماذا تعني هذه الكلمات؟

C  **What do these words mean?**

1 ancient قديم جدا

2 citadel قلعة

3 marsh الاهوار

4 ziggurat الزقورة

5 bright مضيء

Lesson 3

تمرين A ص5/ اكمل الجدول/ **مهم جدا للحفظ املاء**

Lesson 3 **A** Complete the table.

Infinitive	Past tense	Infinitive	Past tense	Infinitive	Past tense
listen	listened	see	saw	put	put
learn	learned	make	made	read	read
stay	stayed	go	went		
		take	took		
		get (up)	got (up)		
		am/is	was		
		do	did		
		have	had		

C

Remember! تذكر

There are two ways of talking about the past:

1 Richard **went** to Iraq in the holidays.

 Past simple tense زمن الماضي البسيط

2 When he **was staying** in Iraq, he went to a football match.

 Past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

ملاحظات قواعدية
Past continuous/ الماضي المستمر

الماضي المستمر/ هو زمن يسخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي وبقي مستمرا لفترة معينة, مثال:

Ex. The boy was playing football. كان الفتى يلعب كرة القدم

نلاحظ من هذه الجملة ان الحدث وقع في الماضي واستمر فعل (اللعب) لفترة معينة, يمكن التعبير عن هذا الزمن من خلال الاتي:

1- اذا كان الفاعل (I/ he/ she/ it) او ما يعوض عنهم نضع الفعل المساعد (was), اما اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/) او ما يعوض عنهم نضع الفعل المساعد (were) ومن ثم **فعل يحمل (ing)** كما في القاعدة التالية

المثبت→ (he/ she/ it)+ was+ **ing** فعل يحمل
(they/ we/ you)+ were+ **ing** فعل يحمل

Ex. Suha was **cooking** in the kitchen.
Ex. The cat was **eating**.
Ex. They were **cleaning** the house.
Ex. We were **sitting** in the garden.

2- في حالة النفي نضع (not) فقط للفعل المساعد (was/ were)

المنفي→ (he/ she/ it/ I)+ wasn't+ **ing** فعل يحمل
(they/ we/ you)+ weren't+ **ing** فعل يحمل

Ex. Suha wasn't **cooking** in the kitchen.
Ex. The cat wasn't **eating**.
Ex. They weren't **cleaning** the house.
Ex. We weren't **sitting** in the garden.

3- في حالة الاستفهام (السؤال) نقوم بتقديم الفعل المساعد (was/ were) على الفاعل, وتسمى صيغة الاستفهام هذه بصيغة (yes/ no question)

الاستفهام→ was+ (he/ she/ it)+ **ing** فعل يحمل ?
were (they/ we/ you)+ **ing** فعل يحمل ?

Ex. Was Suha **cooking** in the kitchen.
Ex. Was The cat **eating**.
Ex. Were They **cleaning** the house.
Ex. Were We **sitting** in the garden.

ملحوظة : ممكن ان تأتي صيغة الماضي المستمر على هيئة سؤال باستخدام(wh. Q)

Ex. What\Layla\do\at the mall? -What was Layla doing at the mall?

تمرين D ص6-7 / هذه الكلمات تدعى (صفات) وتقوم بوصف ما هو شعورك او اعتقادك تجاه شيء معين/ ضع هذه الصفات في الجمل المناسبة / **سؤال اسقاط مهم جدا**

D These words are called *adjectives*. They describe how you feel or what you think about something. Say each word and underline the strongest part.

fantastic	horrible	delicious	boring	beautiful	terrible	lovely

fantastic مذهل
horrible مريع
delicious لذيذ
boring ممل
beautiful جميل
terrible فضيع
lovely محبوب

Now use a suitable adjective in these sentences.
You can use each word once only. Think before you write.

1 My brother cooked dinner last night and it was delicious.
2 I saw a horrible accident on my way to school.
3 The Arabian horse is a lovely animal.
4 Jassim doesn't like football. He thinks it's boring.
5 Huda saw a beautiful dress in a shop window. She wants to buy it.
6 In some countries, young children have to work all day. I think that's terrible.
7 A cheetah can run at more than 110 kilometres an hour. That's fantastic!

التملك

للتعبير عن التملك يمن ان نستخدم ('s) التملك وتضاف الى الاسماء فقط

Ex. This is Ali's book. Ex. Suha's brother is older than her.

ملاحظة/ يمكن استخدام ضمائر التملك بدلا من الاسم و('s) التملك، وضمائر التملك هي: **(الضمائر للحفظ معاني + املاء)**

mine ملكي
his ملكه
hers ملكها
its ملكه او ملكها لغير العاقل
theirs ملكهم
ours ملكنا
yours ملكك

رحلة الألف ميل تبدأ بخطوة

تمرين E اقرأ واكمل الجمل التالية بكلمات من الصندوق/ مهم جدا سؤال مفردات

E Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

mine yours hers ours theirs

1 
Sameera lost her watch yesterday. I think this is hers

2 
Bilal, I think this book is yours. You left it in my house yesterday.

3 
We took that ball to the beach. It's ours, but those boys think it's theirs

4 
Halla doesn't have a radio, so I lent her mine.

Lesson 4/ whose scrapbook are these?/ لمن سجلات الصور هذه

اقرأ واكتشف/ اكتب اجابتك في الدفتر/ للاطلاع

Read and work it out. Write your answers in your copybook.

In my spare time, I like finding out about other countries. I have lots of pictures and stamps. I ask everyone to keep their stamps for me.





Some day, I want to go to Africa. Then I can take my own photos of the animals. For now, I have to look for pictures and cut them out.

I'm interested in birds. In my spare time, I take photos. Then I try to find out the names of the birds.





I play it. I watch it on television. I go to matches. So you know whose pictures I collect.





I want to be a pilot. I'm very interested in planes and flying, so you can guess what I collect.

I enjoy collecting pictures of plants and flowers from around the world. I love the colours and the shapes.

Vocabulary

Whose	لمن
Find out	اكتشف
countries	بلدان
stamps	طوابع
interested	مهتم
spare time	وقت فراغ
try	يجرب
pilot	طيار
planes	طائرة
guess	خمن
collect	يجمع
shapes	اشكال

How often/ كم مره











ظروف التكرار

تستخدم ظروف التكرار مع المضارع البسيط، وكل ظرف من هذه الظروف يعبر عن عدد مرات معينة لوقوع الفعل كما مبين في الصورة اعلاه، وظروف التكرار خمسة، وهي:

Always→ دائما   usually→ غالبا   often→ عادة
sometimes→ بعض الاحيان   never → ابدا

ملاحظة مهمة جدا/ يكون موقع هذه الظروف اما بعد افعال الكينونة (is/ are/ am) ان وجدت في الجملة

Ex. She is **always** happy.

او قبل الفعل الرئيسي اذا لم يوجد فعل كينونة

Ex. Ali **often** plays video games.

ملاحظة/ نستخدم هذه الظروف كذلك للاجابة على سؤال (how often) التي تسأل عن عدد المرات. مثل:

Ex. How often does huda play tennis? - she **sometimes** play tennis.

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. Sami goes to school late. (use never) - sami never goes to school late.
Ex. We are at home. (use usually) - we are usually at home.

Present Simple /المضارع البسيط

1- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الاحداث التي تحصل بشكل متكرر، كأن تكون كل يوم او كل شهر...

2- الظروف الدالة على هذا الزمن هي

(everyday/ every week/ every month/ usually/ always/ sometimes/ never)

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3- قاعدة هذا الزمن تكون كالاتي:

(he/ she/ it) + الشخص الثالث   تكملة + فعل يحمل

Ex/ He **goes** to school every day.   Ex/ Hadi usually **leaves** home at 7:30.

(they/ we/ you/ I) + تكملة + فعل مجرد

Ex/ I sometime **wash** the car.   Ex/ Hiba and I **leave** home at 8:30.

نلاحظ في الامثلة السابقة ان اذا كان الفاعل من **المجموعة الصغيرة** (he/ she/ it) نضيف (s/ es) الشخص الثالث للفعل في حين اذا كان الفاعل من **المجموعة الكبيرة** يكون الفعل مجرد (اي خالي من اي اضافة).

ملحوظة مهمة/ تجدر الاشارة هنا ان الفعل (have) يعتبر فعل مجرد وعند اضافة (s) الشخص الثالث اليه يصبح (has)، كمثال :

Ex/ He **has** a breakfast early in the morning.   Ex/ I **have** two brothers.

4- عند نفي الجملة نضيف (don't/ doesn't) قبل الفعل الرئيسي، مع ملاحضة ارجاع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله في حال كان يحمل (s) الشخص الثالث.

نستخدم (doesn't) اذا كان الفاعل (he/ she/ it) ونرجع الفعل الرئيسي الى اصله (صيغته المجردة) اما (don't) فنستخدمه اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/ I) ولا حاجة الى اجراء تغيير في الفعل

Ex/ Hadi usually **leaves** home at 7:30.   → Hadi doesn't **leave** home at 7:30.

5- عند تحويل الجملة الى استفهامية نضيف (do/ does) في بداية الجملة ونتبع نفس خطوات النفي في ارجاع الفعل الى اصله.

Ex/ He **goes** to school every day.   → Does he go to school every day?
Ex/ Hiba and Basim **leave** home at 8:30.   → Do they leave at 8:30?

6- عند استخدام ادوات الاستفهام نتبع نفس خطوات الملاحظة السابقة ونضيف اداة الاستفهام قبل (do/ does) ونحذف ما تسأل عنه الاداة.

Ex/ Wisam leave home at 7:30. (when)   → When doea wisam leave home?
Ex/ They live in Iraq?   (where)   → where do they live?

تمرين B ص8 / العب لعبة/ حاول ان تخمن ماذا يفعل زميلك/ **للاطلاع**

B Play a game. Try to guess what your partner does like this:

You usually phone your friends at the weekend.
No, sometimes.
You always go to mosque on Fridays.
Yes, always.
You sometimes write letters to your friends.
No, never.

تمرين C ص9/ اكتب خمس جمل عن نفسك قائلا كم مرة تفعل شيء ما/ استخدم خمس ظروف تكرار مختلفة

C Write five sentences about yourself saying how often you do things. Use five different adverbs.

I often watch TV in the morning
I always go to school early
I sometimes play tennis with my friends
I never wake up late
I usually eat breakfast at 7:00

Lesson 6/ Rashid's scrapbook/ سجل صور راشد

اقرأ وحل المحادثة/ **نشاط صفي للاطلاع**

Read and work out the conversation.

Adel: 1
Rashid: Oh, hi, Adel.
Adel: 2
Rashid: No, thanks.
Adel: 3
Rashid: I'm putting some photographs in my scrapbook.
Adel: 4
Rashid: Historical sites in Iraq.
Adel: 5
Rashid: I visit different cities and take pictures of ruins.
Adel: 6
Rashid: I have lots of them.
Adel: 7
Rashid: I like them.

What did Adel say?

a) Do you have many?
b) What are you doing?
c) But why ruins?
d) Hello, Rashid.
e) Photographs of what?
f) Do you want to come to the Mall?
g) Where do you get the photographs?

Vocabulary

Photographs	صور فوتوغرافية
scrapbook	سجل الصور
historical	تاريخي
sites	مواقع
cities	مدن
ruins	اثار
sea shells	اصداف البحر
sea shore	ساحل البحر

تمرين lesson 6 ص9/ اجب على الاسئلة التالية من خلال صفحة 9 من كتاب الطالب/ **للاطلاع**

Lesson 6 Look at page 9 of your Student's Book again. Answer these questions.

1 Where does Adel want to go? Adil wants to go to the mall.

2 What does Rashid want to do? Rashid wants to put some photographs in his scrapbook

3 Where does he take the photos? He takes them in different cities

4 What does he take photos of? He takes photos for ruins

Lesson 7/ make your own scrapbook/ اصنع سجل صورك الخاص

Listen and read.

استمع واقرأ/ **للاطلاع**

What you need

- Two pieces of cardboard or thick paper for the covers.
- Lots of sheets of paper of the same size.
- A punch to make holes.
- Some ribbon or string.
- Some glue.



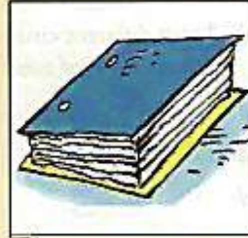
What you do



1 Make holes with the punch in the two covers.



2 Make holes in the paper in the same place.



3 Put the paper between the two covers.



4 Put the string or ribbon through the holes.



5 Use glue to stick your pictures or photos into your scrapbook.

Vocabulary

Cardboard	ورق مقوى
pieces	قطع
thick	سميك
sheet	ورق
punch	ثاقبة
ribbon	شريط
string	خيط
glue	صمغ
holes	ثقوب
cover	غلاف

Lesson 8/ a letter from Australia/ رسالة من استراليا

قطعة كتاب مهمة جدا

Where?

19 Harbour Street,
Sydney,
Australia

Dear Halla,

Are you back at school now? I went back last week after a wonderful holiday. I went camping with my family and then I stayed with my friend, Jane, for two weeks.

Who? We had a great time. We often walked in the parks and took pictures. One day we went to the museum. Is there one in Baghdad? Sometimes we went to the cinema in the evenings, but we usually stayed in and watched videos or played games. Everyone liked fish, so, for dinner, we often had fish cooked on a barbecue. What is your favourite food?

What? Who?

In my spare time, I like collecting photographs of countries around the world. I don't have any of Iraq. Can you send me some, please?

What?

What did you do in the holidays? And what do you do in your spare time? Please write and tell me everything.

Bye for now,
Karen

19 شارع هاربر
سيدني
استراليا

عزيزتي هالا.
هل عدت للمدرسة الان؟ لقد عدت الاسبوع الفائت بعد عطلة رائعة، ذهبت للتخييم مع عائلتي وبعدها بقيت مع صديقتي جين لأسبوعين.
حضينا بوقت عظيم. وسرنا عادة في المتنزهات والتقطنا الصور، في احد الايام ذهبنا الى المتحف، هل هناك واحد في بغداد؟ بعض الاحيان ذهبنا الى السينما في الليل. لكننا غالبا ما نبقى ونشاهد الفيديو هات او نلعب الالعاب، الجميع يحب السمك، لذلك نحن عادة نحن نطبخ السمك في الباربكيو للعشاء. ما هو طعامك المفضل؟
في وقت فراغي انا احب جمع الصور الفوتوغرافية للبلدان حول العالم، ليس لدي اي منها للعراق. هل يمكنك ان ترسلي لي البعض؟
ماذا فعلت في العطلة؟ وماذا فعلت في وقت فراغك.
ارجو ان تكتبي وترسلي لي كل شيء.

وداعا الان
كارين

اسئلة القطعة للحفظ/ مهم جدا في الامتحان التحريري

1- where does Karen come from? من اين انت كارين؟ - Australia
2- who is Jane? من هي جين؟ -Karen's friend.
3- what does Karen like to eat? ماذا تحب كارين ان تاكل؟ - fish
4- what does she do in her spare time? ماذا تفعل في وقت فراغها؟ - she collects photographs

تمرين A ص9/ كارين سألت ست اسئلة في رسالتها، حاول ان تكتبها بدون ان تنظر الى كتاب الطالب/ للاطلاع

Lesson 8 **A** Karen asked six questions in her letter. Try to write them. Don't look at your Student's Book.

1 back at school? Are you back to school?
2 a museum? Is there a museum in Baghdad?
3 favourite food? What is your favorite food?
4 some photographs? Can you send me some photographs?
5 in the holidays? What did you do in the holiday
6 spare time? What do you do in your spare time?

تمرين C ص10 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب رسالة الى كارين، استخدم دفترك/ سؤال انشاء مهم جدا

انشاء الوحدة الاولى

C **Write a letter to Karen. Use your copybook.**

Paragraph 1 – Thank Karen for her letter and tell her about your school.

Paragraph 2 – Answer Karen's questions 2 and 4 and tell her something about Iraq.

Paragraph 3 – Tell her about your holidays.
or
– Tell her about your spare time and your favourite food.



Al- Abbas st.
Karbala'a
Iraq

Dear Karen

Thank you for your letter. I want to tell you that I went back to school last month after a nice holiday. There is a big museum in Baghdad. Also, there are many places to visit. Iraqi people are very kind and friendly. Here, everyone like ' dolma' and 'masgoof'. In my spare time, I like reading stories.

Bye for now
Taha

عزيزتي كارين

شكرا لرسالتك، اريد ان اخبرك بأنني عدت الى المدرسة الشهر الماضي بعد عطلة جميلة، هنالك متحف كبير في بغداد، كذلك هنالك الكثير من المناطق الجميلة لزيارتها، العراقيين لطفاء جدا وودودين. هنا الكل يحب الدولمة والمسكوف. في وقت فراغي احب قراءة القصص.

طالما لديك هدف ... لديك سبب رائع للحياة

Round up/ مراجعة

Now you can do these things:

1 Talk about holidays.

I went swimming every day.
I stayed at home.
Did you visit your friends?
Yes, I did.
Did you go on picnics?
No, I didn't.

2 Talk about spare-time activities.

I enjoy collecting stamps.
My sister likes finding out about other countries.
I'm interested in planes.

3 Ask and talk about how often you do things.

How often do you help at home?
I always get up before eight o'clock.
I usually go to mosque on Fridays.
They often play football in the evenings.
I sometimes watch a video.
My father never drives fast.

الان يمكنك عمل هذه الاشياء

1- التحدث عن العطل

Ex. I went swimming everyday.

Ex. Did you go on a picnic?

2- التحدث عن فعاليات وقت الفراغ

Ex. I enjoy collecting stamps.

Ex. I'm interested in planes.

3- السؤال والجواب عن عدد مرات فعل الشيء

Ex. How often do you help at home?

I always help at home.

I usually go to masque on Friday.

I sometimes watch a video.

تمرين A ص10 من كتاب النشاط/ املأ الحروف الناقصة في هذه الكلمات/ **مهم جدا سؤال املاء**

Lesson 9 **A** Fill in the missing letters in these words.

1 l o v e ly 2 d e l i c i ous 3 t e r r ible
4 f a n t a s t i c 5 b o r ing 6 ho r r ible

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

ملاحظات قواعدية

ادوات الربط: (and/ but/ or)

وجميعها ادوات تربط بين جملتين او كلمتين ولكل واحدة من هذه الادوات استخدام كما في الاتي:

1- and- تعني (و) وتستخدم للربط بين جملتين متشابهتين او كلمتين، ونقصد بالمتشابهتين اي ان اذا كانت الجملة الاولى مثبتة فالجملة الثانية تكون مثبتة ايضا واذا كانت الاولى منفية فالثانية منفية ايضا، (++) (- -) مثل:

Ex/ This desk is too big **and** it's very expensive. هذه المنضدة كبيرة جدا وغالية

2- but- وتعني (لكن) وتربط بين جملتين مختلفتين (+-) (-+) ونقصد بالمختلفتين اي اذا كانت الجملة الاولى منفية فالثانية مثبتة واذا كانت الاولى مثبتة فالثانية منفية مثل:

Ex/ I like swimming **but** I don't like running.

3- or وتعني (او) وتربط بين كلمتين فقط وتستخدم للتخيير

Ex. Do you like fish **or** chicken?

تمرين C ص11 من كتاب النشاط/ اربط بين الجمل التالية بأداة ربط مناسبة/ **مهم جدا**

Now join the following sentences.

1 The cheetah is a beautiful animal. It is very fast.

The cheetah is a beautiful animal **and** it is very fast.

2 I can play chess. I can play netball. I can't play volleyball.

I can play chess **and** I can play netball **but** I cant play volleyball

3 Elephants live in Africa. Elephants live in India. Elephants don't live in Iraq.

Elephants live in Africa **and** in India **but** they don't live in Iraq.

4 Do you want fish for dinner? Do you want meat for dinner? Do you want both?

Do you want fish for dinner **or** meat **or** both

5 My friend went to London. He went to Paris. He didn't go to New York

My friend went to London **and** he want to Paris **but** he didn't go to New york

The Bird watcher/ مراقب الطيور

اقرأ واكتشف/ من هو مراقب الطيور واين يسكن؟

Last Wednesday evening, my father asked, 'What shall we do this weekend?'

'Let's go to Shatt Al Arab,' I said. 'You can see lots of birds there.'

'Oh, Muna. You always want to look at birds,' my brother Ahmed said. 'It's boring.'

'No, it's a good pastime,' my father said.

We went to Shatt Al Arab on Thursday evening. My father and mother stayed in the car and Ahmed and I walked along the beach. The water was full of birds. It was wonderful. There were hundreds of them. I took out my binoculars. I wanted to see them better.



A birdwatcher needs a pair of binoculars and a camera with a long lens.

'What can you see, Muna?' Ahmed asked.

I could see lots of white herons and some small birds. Then I saw a strange bird. It was standing alone, eating a fish. It was bigger than the others. It had white feathers, but there were some black feathers on its wings. Its beak – birdwatchers say 'bill' – was yellow and its legs were red. 'Ahmed, quick! Take a photo of that big bird,' I said. Suddenly, as I was watching the bird, a boat came by and the bird flew off. I could see black and white patterns on its wings. What was it?

At home, I looked in my books and magazines about birds. There it was! 'The yellow-billed stork. It lives in Africa. There are no records of it in the Arabian Gulf.'



The first yellow-billed stork in Iraq!

I felt very excited. It was the first yellow-billed stork in Iraq! And I had a photograph of it!

Find out about birds in Iraq.

Vocabulary

beach	شاطئ
wonderful	رائع
hundreds	مئات
binoculars	ناظور
better	بشكل افضل
strange	غريب
standing	واقف
alone	وحيد
feather	ريش
wings	اجنحة
boat	قارب
flew	طار
pattern	شكل
gulf	خليج

1- Who is the birdwatcher? من هو مراقب الطيور

- Muna is the Birdwatcher? منى هي مراقبة الطيور

2- where does she live? اين تسكن

- In Shatt Al-Arrab. في شط العرب

تمرين A ص12 من كتاب النشاط/ ضع هذه الكلمات بالترتيب الصحيح لعمل جمل/ مهم جدا

A Put these words in order to make correct sentences.

1 Richard thought the was football match boring

Richard thought the football match was boring

2 weekend friends you the Do at your visit?

Do you visit your friends at weekend?

تمرين D ص13 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب اجابات قصيرة لهذه الاسئلة/ سؤال مفردات

D Write short answers to these questions.

1 What do you have to buy when you want to send a letter? stamp

2 Where can you find sea shells? beach

3 Name two things that grow in a garden. Flower/ tree

تمرين D ص13 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واجب على الاسئلة اجابات قصيرة/ قطعة كتاب مطلوبة مهمة جدا

قطعة كتاب مهمة جدا

G Read and answer the questions. Write short answers.

In the holidays, Ahmed and his family stayed in a hotel in New York. Ahmed's friend, Faisal, lives in New York with his family. Faisal is fifteen, two years older than Ahmed. One day, Ahmed took a taxi to Faisal's flat. He got there at half past two.

'What do you want to do?' asked Faisal.

'Let's go to the cinema,' said Ahmed.

They went to the cinema, but they didn't stay long because the film was boring. They went for a walk in the park. It is a huge park called Central Park. The boys sat under a tree and talked.

'Who's with you in New York?' asked Faisal.

'The whole family,' Ahmed answered. 'That's my father, my mother, my two sisters and my brother.'

They talked about Iraq. Faisal said he liked New York, but he wanted to go back to Iraq. Then they took a taxi back to Ahmed 's hotel. They said 'Goodbye' and Faisal went home.

في العطل يبقى احمد وعائلته في الفندق في نيويورك. فيصل صديق احمد يعيش في نيويورك مع عائلته. فيصل يبلغ من العمر 15، اكبر بسنتين من احمد، في احد الايام اخذ احمد تكسي لشقة فيصل وصل الى هناك في الساعة الثانية والنصف.

سأل فيصل: "ماذا تريد ان تفعل؟"، قال احمد: "فلنذهب الى السينما"
ذهبا الى السينما لكنهم لم يبقوا طويلا لأن الفلم كان ممل، تمشوا في متنزه يدعى المتنزه المركزي، جلسا تحت الشجرة وتحدثا.

سأل فيصل: "من معك في نيويورك؟" اجاب احمد: "ابي، امي، اخواتي الاثنان واخي" تحدثا عن العراق. قال فيصل بأنه يحب نيويورك لكنه يريد ان يرجع الى العراق. ثم اخذوا تكسي ورجعوا الى فندق احمد. قالوا: "وداعا" وعاد فيصل لبيته.

اسئلة القطعة السابقة ص14 من كتاب النشاط/ للحفظ مهمه جدا

1 How old is Ahmed? thirteen
2 Does Faisal live in a flat or in a house? in a flat
3 What time did Ahmed get to Faisal's home? half past two
4 Did the boys enjoy the film? No, it was boring
5 What did they do in Central Park? Sat under a tree and talked
6 How many children are there in Ahmed's family? four
7 Will Faisal always live in New York? No, he will not
8 How did Ahmed get back to his hotel? He took a taxi

تمرين H ص15 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واكمل الجمل التالية بكلمات من الصندوق/ مهم جدا

H **Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

mine hers theirs yours

1 My brothers want to play with my computer game, but they won't let me play with theirs.
2 That pen isn't yours. I only lent it to you. It's mine and I need it.
3 I gave this book to Layla, so now it's hers.

تمرين I ص15 من كتاب النشاط/ سؤال انشاء الوحدة الاولى/ مهم جدا

انشاء الوحدة الاولى

I **Write five sentences using these words:**

sometimes often usually always never

I always wake up at six o'clock. I usually have my breakfast at seven o'clock. I sometimes go to school on foot. I often get to school early. I always do my homework at night. I never go out when I have an exam.

انا دائما استيقظ في الساعة 6، وغالبا اتناول فطوري الساعة السابعة، بعض الاحيان اذهب الى المدرسة مشيا، وعادة اصل مبكرا. انا دائما اعمل واجبي البيتي بشكل صحيح، وابدا لا اذهب للخارج عندما يكون لدي امتحان.

Q1// Reading comprehension: **(8M)**
Read the following text carefully, then do the questions below: **[Do 4 only]**

Jack is from Walse. He has a small garden. His wife is Ana and she has a job in the town. She has a shop assistant. Jack and Ana have a child called Ben. They also have two dogs, Dylan and Dolly. There are many trees in their garden. The weather is sunny. They have got a happy garden's life in Britain.

1- Where does Ana have a job?
2- How many children do Jack and Ana have?
3- They have two cats. (T/ F)
4- Jack garden in ………. (Complete)
5- Are there many trees in their garden?

Q2// Textbook Passage: **(8M)**
Do the following from your textbook passage: **Do 4 only**

1- Ahmed is older than Faisal. [T / F]
2- Karen lives in …… [Complete]
3- How many children are there in Ahmed's family?
4- What does Karen do in her spar time?
5- Karen and her friend always went to the cinema. [T/F]

Q3// Grammar: **(8M)**
A// Do as required: **(Do 4 only)**

1- My friend went to London. He went to Paris. [Join with and]
2- weekend friends you the Do at your visit ? [Order]
3- The party was boring. [Give the opposite]
4- She helps her mother. [Use: often]
5- They was watching TV. all the night. [Change into negative]

B// Choose the correct words:

1- ……… car is new and white. [Khalid's/ Khalids / Khalids']
2-- He can't sing. He …… sings. [always/ usually/ never]
3- Rasha ………. clothes last week. [making/ made/ make]
4- Halla doesn't have a radio, so I lent her ………. [mine/ my/ her]

Q4// Spelling & Punctuation: **(4M.)**
A// Fill the gaps with missing words: **Do 2 only**

1-big X small ; beautiful ……..
2-we→ ours ; they ……..
3- open opening ; come …………
4- go→ went ; see ……..

B// Re-write the following sentence with correct punctuation marks:
where does ali live

Q5// Vocabulary: **(2M)**

Complete the following sentences with words below: **Do 2 only**

[fantastic camping delicious]

1-The food was ....
2- Marshes are ....
3-I went .... with my friend last summer holiday.

Q6// Writing: **(8M.)**

Choose either "A" or "B"

A// Write a letter to Karen. Thank her for her letter / tell her about your school/ tell her about Iraq/ also about your favourite food and hobby.

B// Write sentences as a text about your daily routine.







حسابي على الفيسبوك

قناتي على التليغرام



قناة الاستاذ طه حسين لتعلم اللغة الانكليزية

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ملازم وشروحات وملخصات ومرشحات اللغة الانكليزية

Create Page @username



Seasons of the year/فصول السنة

10 Listen and read. Then work out what these words mean:

cold snow warm rain sunny windy



0°

There are four seasons in England. They are called winter, spring, summer and autumn. In winter, it is always cold and it usually snows.



15°

In spring, it is often warm and it usually rains.



25°

In summer, it is usually sunny and it is sometimes hot.



10°

In autumn, it is cool and it is often windy.

Vocabulary	مفردات مهمة للحفظ
Cold	بارد
snow	صقيع
warm	دافئ
rain	مطر
sunny	مشمس
windy	عاصف

Q/ how many season of the year?

- four seasons

ملاحظات قواعدية/ المطلوب حفظ خصائص كل فصل/ كما في التالي

summer/ الصيف
sunny/ hot

spring/ الربيع
warm and rains

Winter/ الشتاء
Cold and Snows

Autumn/ الخريف
cool and windy

للسؤال عن خصائص فصل معين او السؤال عن الطقس نستخدم (what is the weather like in + اسم الفصل)
وللإجابة عن هذا السؤال نضع خصائص الفصل كما مبين اعلاه.

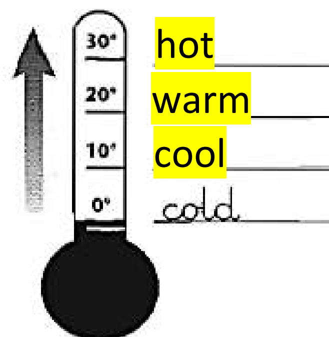
Q/ what is the weather like in **summer**? كيف يكون الطقس في الصيف؟
- it is sunny and hot. يكون حار و مشمس

Q/ what is the weather like in **Winter**? كيف يكون الطقس في الشتاء؟
- it is cold and snowy. يكون بارد ومثلج

تمرين A ص16 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب هذه الكلمات في المكان المناسب.

A Write these words in the correct places.

cool hot warm



تمرين B ص16 من كتاب النشاط/ كيف يبدوا الجو في كل فصل/ اكتب خصائص الجو بجانب كل فصل/ مهم جدا

B What's the weather like in each season? Write the weather words next to the seasons.

cold	cool	hot	rains	snows	sunny	warm	windy

winter Cold/ snows ______ summer Hot/ sunny ______

spring Warm/ rains ______ autumn Cool/ windy ______

تمرين C ص16 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجدول التالي/ مهم جدا

C Word-building. Complete this table.

noun اسم	verb فعل	adjective صفة
snow	snow	snowy
rain	rain	rainy
wind		windy

Lesson 2

تمرين A ص17 من كتاب النشاط/ اعمل جمل عن الطقس في العراق، استخدم كلمات من الصندوق.

Lesson 2 **A** Make sentences about the weather in Iraq. Use words from each box.

It It is	always usually often sometimes never	rains snows	windy cold hot sunny cloudy

B Write three sentences about the weather in Iraq.

It is always sunny in summer ______

It usually rains in spring ______

It is always cold in winter ______

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

future simple/المستقبل البسيط

يستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتحدث عن احداث من المتوقع انها ستحدث في المستقبل، وهناك مجموعة من الظروف الدالة عليه موضحة اسفل الصفحة.

للتعبير عن المستقبل نستخدم القاعدة التالية

فعل مجرد + will + فاعل

Ex. It will **rain** tomorrow. Ex. She will **pass** the exam. Ex. They will **leave**.

النفي/ عند النفي نقوم بأضافة (not) للفعل المساعد (will) فتصبح (will not) او (won't) كاختصار

Ex. It will **rain** tomorrow. (change into negative) - It will not **rain** tomorrow
Ex. She will **pass** the exam. (negative) - she won't **pass** the exam.
Ex. They will **leave**. (negative) - They will not **leave**.

الاستفهام/ عند الاستفهام نقدم الفعل المساعد (will) على الفاعل

Ex. It will **rain** tomorrow. (change into question) - will it **rain** tomorrow?
Ex. She will **pass** the exam. (negative) - will she **pass** the exam?
Ex. They will **leave**. (negative) - will the **leave**?




Time phrases

You can usually put phrases like these at the beginning *or* at the end of sentences.
Example:
Tomorrow morning it will be sunny.
It will be sunny *tomorrow morning*.

Time Phrases/العبارات الظرفية

(tomorrow morning/ tomorrow evening/ in the afternoon/ in the evening/ in the morning...)

تستخدم هذه العبارات لبيان وقت او زمن حصول الفعل ويمكن استخدامها كما يلي:

1- في بداية الجملة، وفي هذه الحالة يجب ان تتبع بفارزة — Ex. Tomorrow morning, it will be sunny.
2- كما يمكن استخدامها في نهاية الجملة — Ex. It will be sunny tomorrow morning.

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. The weather will be hot. (in the afternoon)→ المطلوب هنا ادخال الظرف في الجملة كما وضحنا اعلاه
Ex. snow/ will/ in the evening/ It. (reorder) → المطلوب هنا ترتيب الجملة

Months of the year/ اشهر السنة

Listen and read. Learn the poem.

استمع واقرأ، تعلم القصيدة/ للاطلاع

Which country is this?

January, February, the weather's cold,
But in March and April, ice cream is sold.
May is the month when we all have fun –
We can swim and play out in the sun.
In June, of course, it's very hot,
July and August – the worst of the lot.
September, October, getting cooler again.
November, December, here comes the rain.

Project Make a scrapbook about weather.

Vocabulary

للحفظ/ املاء/ اشهر السنة بالترتيب/

مع اختصارها مهم جدا

January	Jan.
February	Feb.
March	Mar.
April	Apr.
May	May.
June	Jun.
July	Jul.
August	Aug.
September	Sep.
October	Oct.
November	Nov.
December	Dec.

ملاحظة/ اشهر السنة يكتب الحرف الاول منها كبير اينما وجدت في الجملة

Look at the table and answer the questions about England.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.
3°c	5°c	9°c	12°c	15°c	23°c
Jul.	**Aug.**	**Sep.**	**Oct.**	**Nov.**	**Dec.**
26°c	25°c	15°c	8°c	8°c	5°c



1 When does it snow?
2 When is it cloudy?
3 When is it windy?
4 Which is the coldest month?
5 Which is the hottest month?

Sunny مشمس　　cloudy غائم　　rain مطر
windy عاصف　　snow صقيع

1-when does it snow? متى يكون الجو ممطرا
-it snows in January and February.
2- when is it cloudy? متى تكون غائمة
- in October.
3- when is it windy? متى يكون الطقس عاصفا
- in march and September.
4- which is the coldest month? ما هو ابرد شهر
- January.
5- which is the hottest month? ما هو اشد الاشهر حرارة
- July

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Lesson 3

Using commas in lists

I go to school on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.





Commas here — No comma here

استخدام الفارزة (comma)

تستخدم عندما نقوم بتعديد الاشياء حيث توضع بين الكلمات التي نعددها ما عدا الكلمة الاخير توضع قبلها (and)

Ex. I bought bag pencil book ruler. (comma)

- I bought bag, pencil, book and ruler.

تمرين lesson3ص19 من كتاب النشاط/ انظر الى ص15 من كتاب الطالب ثم اجب على الاسئلة التالية/ **سؤال مفردات**

Look at page 15 of your Student's Book and answer these questions.

1 Which month has the shortest name? May

2 Which month has the longest name? September

3 When does it rain in England? Spring

4 When is it sunny? Summer

5 When does it rain in Iraq? winter

Lesson 4 / What's the date? /ما التاريخ؟

في هذا الدرس يجب على الطالب حفظ (الاعداد الترتيبية) التي تستخدم للتعبير التاريخ كما سيتم شرحه بشكل مفصل

first (1st)	second (2nd)	third (3rd)	fourth (4th)	fifth (5th)
sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth	tenth
eleventh	twelfth	thirteenth	fourteenth	fifteenth
sixteenth	seventeenth	eighteenth	nineteenth	twentieth
twenty-first	twenty-second	twenty-third	twenty-fourth	twenty-fifth
twenty-sixth	twenty-seventh	twenty-eighth	twenty-ninth	thirtieth
thirty-first				

الاعداد الترتيبية

لكل عدد من اعداد اللغة الانكليزية له (عدد ترتيبي) يقابله، ويستخدم هذا العدد الترتيبي في التعبير عن التاريخ او المركز. كما ان لكل عدد ترتيبي اختصار، ويستخدم هذا الاختصار لكتابة التاريخ كما في الجدول التالي:

الرقم number	العدد الترتيبي الذي يقابله	الاختصار	الرقم number	العدد الترتيبي الذي يقابله	الاختصار
1	first	1^{st}	11	Eleventh	11^{th}
2	Second	2^{nd}	12	Twelfth	12^{th}
3	Third	3^{rd}	13	Thirteenth	13^{th}
4	Fourth	4^{th}	14	Fourteenth	14^{th}
5	fifth	5^{th}	15	Fifteenth	15^{th}
6	Sixth	6^{th}	16	sixteenth	16^{th}
7	seventh	7^{th}	17	seventeenth	17^{th}
8	Eighth	8^{th}	18	eighteenth	18^{th}
9	ninth	9^{th}	19	nineteenth	19^{th}
10	tenth	10^{th}	20	twentieth	20^{th}

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. 1^{st}→ first, 4^{th}→ ______ 5^{th}→ ________

Ex. First→ 1^{st} tenth→____ eleventh→_________

تمرين A ص19 من كتاب النشاط/ وصل الارقام بالكلمات

Lesson 5 **A** Draw lines from the numbers to the words.

1st	fourth	13th	twenty-first
2nd	fifth	18th	thirteenth
3rd	first	20th	twenty-sixth
4th	third	21st	eighteenth
5th	second	26th	twentieth

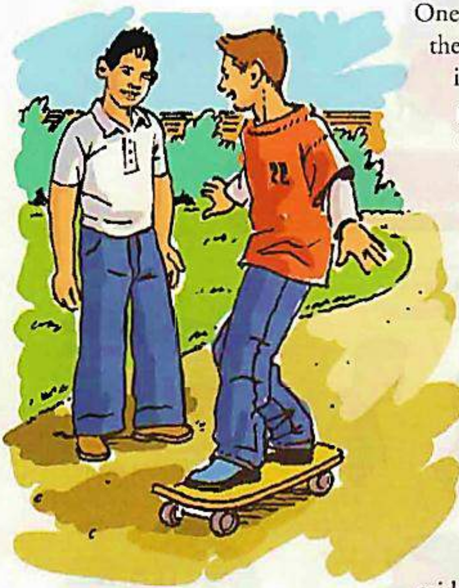
تمرين B ص20 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب عدد ايام كل شهر

B Read the rhyme on page 16 of your Student's Book and complete this table.

Month	Number of days	Month	Number of days
Jan.	31	Jul.	31
Feb.	28	Aug.	31
Mar.	31	Sep.	30
Apr.	30	Oct.	31
May	31	Nov.	30
Jun.	30	Dec.	31

قطعة كتاب مهمة جدا

Lesson 6/ different schools/ مدارس مختلفة



One afternoon, Yassir was playing in the park. It was December and it was windy. Another boy was playing on a skateboard. He was playing alone. He was not from Iraq.

'Hello,' said Yassir. 'My name's Yassir. Where are you from?' The other boy was from England and his name was Simon. 'My father works in Basra,' he said. 'I'm on holiday here.'

'On holiday!' said Yassir. 'Don't you go to school?'

'Yes,' said Simon, 'but we have holidays now.'

'Holidays in December!' said Yassir.

Simon explained. There are three terms in the school year in England – the autumn term, the spring term and the summer term. The students have two weeks' holiday at Christmas and two weeks' holiday in spring. They also have six weeks' holiday in summer. The school year begins in September.

'And we have one week's holiday in the middle of each term. That's called a half-term holiday,' Simon added. 'What about you?'

'We don't have terms. We have semesters,' Yassir began. 'Some of our holidays are at the same time every year. Iraqi Armed Forces Day, for example. But other holidays are at different times every year. Eid al-Fitr, for example.'

'What's Eid al-Fitr?' asked Simon.

Which holidays are at the same time every year in Iraq?

في ظهيرة احد الايام كان ياسر يلعب في المتنزه. كان في شهر ديسمبر وكان الجو عاصفا، وكان هناك فتى اخر يلعب بلوح التزلج. كان يلعب وحيدا. لم يكن من العراق.

قال ياسر "مرحبا" انا اسمي ياسر، من اين انت؟، كان الفتى الاخر من انكلترا واسمه سيمون، قال سيمون "ابي يعمل في البصرة" وانا في عطلة هنا.

قال ياسر "في عطلة؟" الن تذهب للمدرسة؟ قال سيمون "نعم" لكننا الان في عطلة قال ياسر "عطلة في شهر ديسمبر؟"

وضح سيمون هنالك ثلاث فصول في العام الدراسي في انكلترا- الخريف، الربيع وفصل الصيف. الطلاب لديهم اسبوعان عطلة في عيد رأس السنة، واسبوعان في فصل الربيع، وكذلك ست اسابيع في الصيف، والعام الدراسي يبدأ في سبتمبر.
وكذلك لدينا اسبوع عطلة في منتصف كل فصل. ويدعى عطلة نصف السنة، اضاف سيمون "ماذا عنك؟"
"ليس لدينا فصول، لدينا نصف سنة واخر السنة، بعض عطلنا تكون في نفس الوقت من كل عام كعيد الجيش العراقي ولكن بعض العطل مختلف وقتها خلال العام كعيد الفطر.
سأل سيمون " ما هو عيد الفطر؟"

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين A ص21 من كتاب النشاط/ اجب على الاسئلة التالية/ من قطعة مدارس مختلفة/ مهم جدا

Lesson 7

A Read page 17 of your Student's Book and answer these questions. Write short answers.

1 What season is it? _Winter____
2 Who is Simon playing with? Nobody____
3 Who speaks first? Yassir______
4 Who is on holiday? Simon______
5 What are the three parts of the school year in England called? Terms______
6 How many half-term holidays does Simon have in a year? Three______
7 How many weeks' holiday does Simon have every year? Thirteen____

تمرين D ص22 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الكلمات في الصندوق تحت العنوان المناسب

D Write the words in the box under the correct headings.

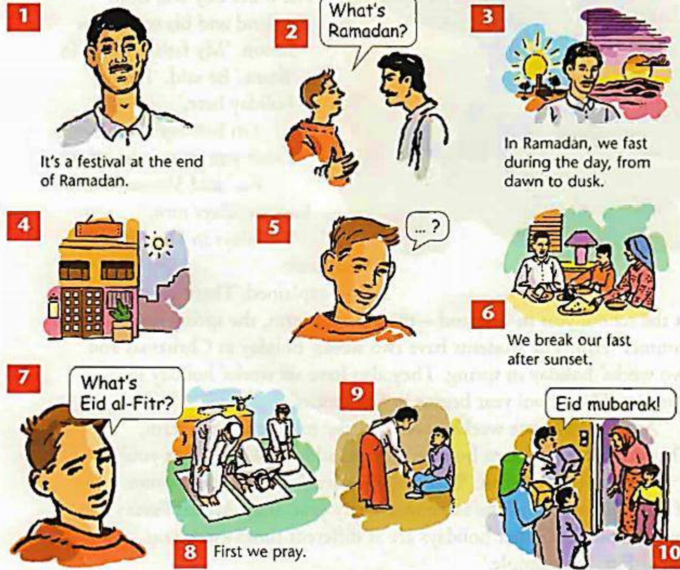
always autumn Christmas cloudy Eid al-Fitr February half-term January
July Armed Forces Day never March October often rain snow
sometimes spring summer sunny usually weekend windy winter

Holidays	Months	Weather words
Christmas	February	Cloudy
Eid al-fitr	January	Rain
Half term	July	Snow
Armed forced day	March	
weekend	October	

Seasons	How often?
autumn	always
spring	never
summer	often
winter	Sometimes
	usually

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Eid al-fitr/ عيد الفطر



ابو ياسر يوضح لسيمون رمضان و عيد الفطر

Vocabulary

Festival	احتفالية
dawn	الفجر
dusk	الغسق
fast	صيام
break our fast	نكسر صيامنا
sunset	غروب الشمس
pray	يصلي

تمرين A ص 23 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب اجوبة لهه الاسئلة/ **مهم**

Lesson 8 **A** Write short answers to these questions.
Then listen to the conversation again and correct or add to your notes.

1 What is Ramadan? a month when Muslims fast from dawn to dusk

2 What is Eid al-Fitr? a festival

3 When does it take place? at the end of Ramadan

4 What do people do at Eid al-Fitr? Give money to poor, visit relatives, give presents

تمرين C ص24 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب قطعة انشائية عن عيد الفطر/ اكتب فقرتين/ **انشاء مهم جدا**

انشاء الوحدة الثانية

C Write to an English friend about Eid al-Fitr. Write two paragraphs.

Paragraph 1: Explain Eid al-Fitr.

Paragraph 2: Write about the last Eid. (What did you and your family do?)

Eid al-fitr is a festival happens after Ramadan. In it, Muslims can break their fast and can drink and eat in the daytime.

Last Eid, we went to the mosque to pray. We went to visit our relatives and friends. We gave poor people money and presents. Also, we said Eid Mibarak.

عيد الفطر هو احتفال يحدث في نهاية رمضان، فيه يكسر المسلمون صيامهم حيث يصبح بامكانهم ان يأكلوا ويشربوا في اي وقت من اليوم، في العيد الاخير ذهبنا الى المسجد للصلاة وذهبنا لزيارة اقاربنا واصدقائنا واعطينا الفقراء بعض الاموال والهدايا وقلنا عيد مبارك

Round up/ مراجعة

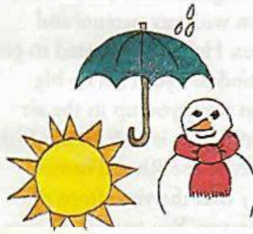
Now you can do these things:

1 **Say what will happen in the future.**
Tomorrow morning it will be cold and windy.
It will be sunny in the afternoon.
The temperature will be 14 degrees.
I'll be fourteen on my next birthday.
I won't be at school tomorrow morning.



2 **Say and write the date.**
My birthday is the twenty-first of April. 21st April
My friend's birthday is the fourth of December. 4 December

3 **Talk about the seasons in England.**
In winter it is always cold.
In spring it usually rains.
In summer it is sometimes hot.
In autumn it is often windy.



4 **And you can ...**
- talk and write about your school year.
- tell someone about festivals in Iraq.
- say a rhyme to remember the number of days in each month:

Thirty days has September,
April, June and November.
All the rest ...

January						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

الان اصبح بإمكانك عمل هذه الاشياء

1- التعبير عما يمكن ان يحدث في المستقبل

Ex. Tomorrow morning it will be cold and windy.

غدا في الصباح سيكون الجو بارد وعاصف.

2- قول وكتابة التاريخ

Ex. My birthday is the twenty first of April. 21st April

عيد ميلادي في الحادي والعشرين من شهر ابريل.

3- التحدث عن الفصول في انكلترا

Ex. In winter it is always cold.

في الشتاء الجو دائما بارد

4- وكذلك يمكنك ان...

- تتحدث وتكتب عن عامك الدراسي
- اخبار شخص عن المناسبات في العراق
- انشاد النشيد لتذكر عدد ايام كل شهر

تمرين B ص24 من كتاب النشاط/ اعمل جمل صحيحة اعد ترتيب الكلمات/ مهم جدا

B Make correct sentences. Reorder the words.

1 sometimes dinner my mother help I cook
I sometimes help my mother cook.

2 often in rains January it
It often rains in January

3 never for school late is Huda
Huda is never late for school.

تمرين D ص25 من كتاب النشاط / هل تستطيع ان تتذكر؟ اجب على الاسئلة التالية/ للاطلاع

D Can you remember? Answer these questions.

1 In what season does it snow in England?
spring

2 What's the weather like in autumn in England?
Warm and windy

3 What is the name of the first month of the year?
January

4 What are the winter months in England?
January and February

5 How many days are there in April?
30

6 How long is the spring holiday in English schools?
2 weeks

تمرين F ص26 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واكمل الجمل التالية بكلمة واحدة / سؤال مفردات

F Read and complete each sentence with one word.

1 The last month of the year is December .
2 The hottest season of the year is July .
3 The opposite of warm is cool .
4 In winter when it is cold, it often snows .
5 Summer comes after spring .

تمرين G ص26 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ الجمل واختر الاجابة الصحيحة/ مهم جدا

G Read the sentences and tick the correct words.

1 Eid al-Fitr [often] [always] starts after Ramadan.
2 There are [two] [three] terms in the school year in Iraq.
3 February is the [longest] [shortest] month.
4 Iraqi Armed Forces Day is [6th] [16th] January.
5 Ramadan is [sometimes] [never] in autumn.

New year's day in London/ عيد رأس السنة في لندن

Read Yassir's story and find out.

I'll never forget January the first. I was in London with my parents and older sister, Halla. We wanted to go on the London Eye. That's a big wheel that takes you up in the air above London. It is 135 metres high and is next to the River Thames. People say that the view from the top is fantastic. You can see all over London – and London is over 80 kilometres wide.

We went out after breakfast. It was cloudy and cold. There were not many people in the street because the evening before was New Year's Eve, the last day of the old year. On New Year's Eve, people there have a party. They visit friends or walk round the streets. At midnight, they hold hands and sing a special song. They go to bed late.

At the London Eye, we got into one of the cabins. As the door closed, it started to snow.

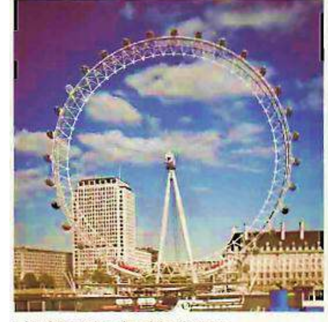
'Look, Halla! It's snowing,' I shouted.

We started to go up and up. As we went higher and higher, the snow got thicker and thicker. When we reached the top, we could see nothing but snow. We could not see the ground. We could not see the famous view. Only snow. We were in a white cloud.

'Are you frightened, Halla?' I asked.

'No,' she said. 'Are you?'

I said nothing. Mum and Dad said nothing. The wheel turned slowly and took us back to the ground. It was still snowing. It snowed all day. No, I'll never forget New Year's Day in London!


The biggest wheel in Europe.

Vocabulary

Never	ابدا
forgot	انسى
London eye	عين لندن
wheel	دولاب
top	قمة
midnight	منتصف الليل
cabins	كابينة
high	عالي
thick	كثيف
ground	الارض
frightened	مرعوب

لن انسى ابدا الاول من يناير، عندما كنت في لندن مع والداي واختي الكبرى هالا، اردنا الذهاب الى عين لندن وهي عبارة عن دولاب كبير يأخذك الى الاعلى في الهواء فوق لندن. يعلو حوالي 135 متر ويقع مجاور لنهر التايمز، يقول الناس ان المنظر من الاعلى مذهل، حيث يمكنك ان ترى كل لندن والتي تبلغ مساحتها حوالي 80 كيلومتر.

خرجنا بعد الافطار وكان الجو غائما وبارد. لم يكن هنالك الكثير من الناس في الشارع لأن الاحتفال يكون في الليل في اخر يوم في السنة، حيث يقوم الناس بزيارة الاصدقاء او يتمشون في الشارع. في منتصف الليل يمسكون ايادي بعضهم البعض ويغنون اغنية خاصة ثم يذهبون الى النوم متأخرين.

في عين لندن دخلنا في احد الكابينات، وعندما اغلق الباب بدأت بالصقيع. صرخت "انظري يا هالا الثلج يتساقط" . عندما بدأنا بالصعود الى الاعلى فاعلى، بدأ الصقيع يصبح اكثف فأكثف، عندما وصلنا الى القمة لم نرى اي شيء سوى الثلج، لم يكن باستطاعتنا رؤية الارض، ولم يكن باستطاعتنا ان نرى المنظر المشهور، فقط الثلج، كنا في الغيوم البيضاء.

سألت " هل انت خائفة يا هالا؟" قالت "لا، ماذا عنك؟" لم اقل شيء كذلك امي وابي لم يقولوا شيء. الدولاب تحول ببطئ واخذنا الى الارض مجددا ولازال الثلج يتساقط، ضل يتساقط طوال اليوم، لن انسى ابدا رأس السنة في لندن.

اسئلة القطعة

1- what did yassir see from the top of the top wheel? - he saw snow and white clouds.
2- was he happy that he went to London eye? - yes, he was.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين C ص28 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب فقرة عن شيء فعلته في يوم خاص، اختر احد هذه المواضيع الثلاث (عيد ميلاد صديق/ عيد الاضحى/ يوم وطني) / **انشاء مهم جدا**

انشاء الوحدة الثانية

C **Write a paragraph about what you did on a special day. Choose one of these:**

a friend's birthday   Eid al-Adha   National Day

Last Friday, I went to my friend's birthday party. I wore jeans and blue T-shirt. I bought him a nice Present. It was a silver watch. When I arrived there, he was waiting me. He ask me to sing a song. I did so and we all enjoyed it.

في الاربعاء الماضي ذهبت الى حفل عيد ميلاد صديقي، ارتديت بنطال وتيشيرت ازرق، اشتريت له هدية لطيفة، وهي ساعة فضية. عندما وصلت هناك كان ينتظرني. طلب مني ان اغني اغنية. فعلت ذلك واستمتعنا جميعا في ذلك.

تمرين D ص29 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ عن عطلة ماجد في انكلترا واجب على الاسئلة التالية/ اكتب اجابات قصيرة

قطعة كتاب مهمة جدا

D **Read about Majid's holiday in England and answer the questions. Write short answers.**

Last year my parents took me to England. We left on the first of July and stayed in London for one month. The weather was terrible. The first things we bought were umbrellas and warm clothes.

'Does it always rain here?' I asked my father.

He laughed. 'It doesn't usually rain in July,' he said. 'Wait a little. Next month it will be sunny and hot. I heard the weather forecast.'

'Where are we going next month?' I asked.

'That's a surprise,' my father said.

In London, we went to museums, to cinemas and we went shopping. One day we went on a boat on a lake in a park. And, of course, we got wet.

After four weeks we went to the seaside. It was sunny and hot. We played on the sandy beach. One week it was 30 degrees almost every day. One day it was 32 degrees. We swam in the sea and went sailing. It was great fun!

At the beginning of the next month we had to come back to Iraq. It was time to go back to school.

في العام الماضي اخذني والداي الى انكلترا، غادرنا في الاول من يوليو وبقينا في لندن لمدة شهر واحد، كان الجو فضيعا، واول شيء قمنا بشرائه كان مضله وبعض الملابس الدافئة.
سألت ابي: "هل دائما تمطر هنا؟" ضحك ابي وقال "لا تمطر دائما في يوليو" "انتظر قليلا سيكون الشهر القادم مشمس وحار، لقد سمعت نشرة الطقس"، سألته "اين سنذهب الشهر القادم"، قال ابي "هذه مفاجئة"
في لندن، ذهبنا الى المتحف، الى السينما وذهبنا الى التسوق. في احد الايام ذهبنا على متن قارب على بحيرة في منتزه وبالطبع اصابنا البلل. بعد اربع اسابيع ذهبنا الى البحر كان الطقس مشمس وحار ولعبنا على الشاطئ الرملي، في احد الاسابيع اصبحت درجة الحرارة 30 كل الايام تقريبا، في احد الايام كانت درجة الحرارة 32، سبحنا في البحر وذهبنا للابحار كان ممتعا جدا، في بداية الشهر الاخر كان علينا ان نعود الى العراق لقد حان الوقت للعودة الى المدرسة

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

ص29 من كتاب النشاط/ اسئلة القطعة السابقة/ للحفظ/ مهم جدا

1 What season was it? summer
2 Why did they have to buy warm clothes? Because the weather was terrible.
3 Which month will be sunny and hot? August
4 How many different things did they do in London? four
5 What is the Arabic word for 'sea'? بحر
6 How many different things did they do at the seaside? three
7 What was the temperature on the hottest day? 32 degrees
8 What month did they come back to Iraq? August

تم بحمد الله اليونت الثاني

اختبر نفسك

Q1// Reading Comprehension: **(8M.)**

Read the following paragraph carefully, then answer the questions bellow.

Ali was a clever student. He always comes to school later because he wakes up late. One day he arrived at school at eight thirty and found the headmaster standing in front of the door of the school. Ali decided hide himself and returned home but the headmaster saw him and called him. Ali was so frightened and he began to find excuses. When the headmaster asked him why he had been late, Ali says no word. The headmaster punished him by making him clean three of the classes. Ali decided not to be late and he came early in the next days.

1 –Why did Ali come late to school?
2- Who saw him when he came at eight thirty?
3- The headmaster punished him by -------- [complete]
4- Ali decided to come early.[T/ F]

Q2// Textbook Passage: **(8M.)**

Answer the following questions from your textbook passage: {Do 4 Only}

1 – What season was in England?
2- who speak first?
3- What was the temperature on the hottest day?
4- Yassir was on a holiday. {T / F}
5- It will be sunny on ………… {Complete]

Q3// Grammar: **(8M.)**

Do as required:

1 – On my next birthday, I (be) fourteen years old. [Correct the verb]
2- never for school late is Huda [Reorder]
3 – It will be dry tomorrow. [Change negative]
4- I will ------ to bed early. [go goes going]

Q4// Vocabulary: **(4M.)**

Choose the right one: Do 4 Only.

1 – Summer comes after ____ [autumn/ spring/ winter]
2- Which month has the longest name? It is --------. [September/ October/ November]
3- Eid al- fitr --------- starts after Ramadan. [often/ never/ always]
4- What is the weather like in winter? It is ----- [cold and snowy/ warm and rainy/ windy and cool]
5- February has the -------- { longest/ shortest/ widest] days.

Q5// Spelling & punctuation: **(4M.)**

A// Fill the blanks with missing words: (2M.) Do 2 Only .

1- 2nd → second   5th →…….   2- snow → snowy   sun -------
3- open X close   wet X --------

B// **Rewrite the following sentence with correct punctuation.** **(2M.)**

May June and July are the hottest months in Iraq

Q6// Writing: **(8M.)**

Choose either 'A' or 'B'

A// Write about Eid al- Fitr and what did you do last Eid.

B// Write a paragraph about a special day [a friend's birthday _ Eid ai- Adha _ National Day]







قناتي على التليغرام



قناة الاستاذ طه حسين لتعلم اللغة الانكليزية

1505 subscribers





ملازم وشروحات وملخصات ومرشحات اللغة الانكليزية

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UNIT 3 / Lesson 1 / Good Gwen and Lazy Len



19 Listen and read. Then read aloud.

للاطلاع

The Archers live in England. They have two children. Gwen is their daughter and Len is their son. Gwen is 15 years old and Len is 13. Mr and Mrs Archer have asked their children to do some work in the house.



Gwen: I've cooked the rice, Mummy. What next?

Mrs Archer: Have you washed the vegetables?

Gwen: Yes, I have. And I've put them in a bowl.

Mrs Archer: Thank you, Gwen.

Gwen: And I've cooked the chicken.

Mrs Archer: Thank you, Gwen. You're a very good girl. Here's your pocket money. You can go to the shops.

Gwen: Thank you, Mummy.

What can Gwen do? Why?

Mr Archer: Have you watered the garden, Len?

Len: No, I haven't. Sorry.

Mr Archer: Have you tidied your room?

Len: No, I haven't.

Mr Archer: Have you washed the car?

Len: No, I haven't.

Mr Archer: You're a lazy boy, Len. You haven't helped today. So, no television.

Len: Dad! I haven't watched relevision all week!



Vocabulary

Son	ابن	daughter	ابنة	children	اطفال
cooked	طبخ	washed	غسل	rice	رز
chicken	دجاج	watered	سقى	garden	الحديقة
tidied	رتب	help	يساعد		



I've cooked = I have cooked.
I haven't washed = I have not washed.

Questions and short answers

Has Gwen cooked the chicken?	Yes, she has.
Has Len washed the car?	No, he hasn't.

الاختصارات

I + have → I've he + has → he's
have + not → haven't

الاسئلة والاجوبة القصيرة

نستخدم الفعل المساعد في بداية الجملة لتكوين

سؤال (yes/ no question) وهو نوع من الاسئلة يكون جوابه قصير اما بـ(yes او no) حسب القاعدة التالية

الفعل المساعد المستخدم في جملة السؤال + الفاعل + Yes

not + الفعل المساعد المستخدم في جملة السؤال + الفاعل + No

مثل:

Ex. **Has** Gwen cooked the chicken? → نلاحظ هنا ان الجملة بدأت **بفعل مساعد** لذلك جوابه يكون كالاتي
- yes she **has**.

Ex. **Has** Len washed the car?
- No she **hasn't**.

Lesson 2

المضارع التام

المثبت/ يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن احداث وقعت في الماضي ولا زالت اثارها موجودة حتى الان، ويتكون هذا الزمن من فاعل **وفعل مساعد (have/ has)** وتصريف ثالث للفعل.

ملاحظة/ نستخدم **الفعل المساعد (has)** اذا كان الفاعل (he/ she/ it او ما يعوض عنها)، **اما الفعل السالد (have)** فيستخدم اذا كان الفاعل (they/ we/ you/ I او ما يعوض عنها) ، وتكون القاعدة كالاتي:

التصريف الثالث للفعل + **(have/ has)** + الفاعل

Ex. Gwen **has** cooked the rice.

Ex. They **have** cleaned the room.

نلاحظ في المثال الاول ان الفاعل (they) استخدمنا معه **الفعل المساعد (have)** وتلاه تصريف ثالث للفعل، اما في المثال الثاني فأن الفاعل (Gwen) وهو اسم فتاة يمكن التعويض عنها بـ(she) التي تأخذ **الفعل المساعد (has)** ثم تصريف ثالث للفعل كما تم شرحه.

النفي /negative في حالة النفي نضع (not) للفعل المساعد دون تغيير شيء.

Ex. They **have** cleaned the room.(negative) - They **have not** cleaned the room.
Ex. Gwen **has** cooked the rice.(negative) - Gwen **has not** cooked the rice.

ملاحظة/ اذا اردنا ان نختصر (have + not) تصبح (haven't) وكذلك (has + not) تصبح (hasn't) عند الاختصار، (I + have→ I've/ she + has→ she's/ we + have→ we've/ they + have→ they've...)

الاستفهام /question عند الاستفهام نضع **الفعل المساعد** (has/ have) في بداية الجملة كما في الامثلة التالية:

Ex. They **have** cleaned the room. (question) - **Have** they cleaned the room?
Ex. Gwen **has** cooked the rice.(question) - **Has** Gwen cooked the rice?

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. Len (has/ have) washed the car.
Ex. Muna and Mahdi have been to England. (question)
Ex. Gwen has (clean) the house. (correct)
Ex. She has cooked the dinner. (negative)

تمرين A ص30 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب جمل مفيدة مستخدما افعال من داخل الصندوق

Lesson 2

A Write sentences. Use the verbs in the box.
What have these people done?

climb	paint	finish	wash

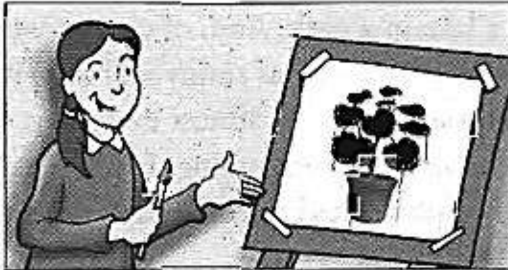
Climb يتسلق paint يرسم
finish ينهي wash يغسل

1


He has Climbed the mountain

2


She has finished the food

3


She has painted the picture

4


He has washed the car

تمرين B ص30 من كتاب النشاط/ اجب على الاسئلة التالية

B Answer the questions.

1 Have you watched TV today? Yes, I have.
2 How many times have you washed your hands today? four times
3 How many people have you talked to today? Five people

I've finished my work/ انهيت عملي

Sing a song.

غن الاغنية/ سماعي للاطلاع






I've cleaned the windows and washed the floor.
I've swept the path and painted the door.
Is there anything else you want me to do?
I've finished my work and want something new.

I've tidied my garden and watered the plants.
I've talked to my uncles and talked to my aunts.
Is there anything else you want me to do?
I've finished my work and want something new.

تمرين lesson 3 ص31 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجدول/ **مهم جدا جدا/ الجدول للحفظ**

Lesson 3 Complete this table.

	Infinitive	Past tense	Past participle
Regular verbs	1 cook	cooked	cooked
	2 clean	cleaned	cleaned
	3 paint	painted	painted
	4 talk	talked	talked
	5 mix	mixed	mixed
Irregular verbs	6 see	saw	seen
	7 hear	heard	heard
	8 give	gave	given
	9 do	did	done
	10 forget	forgot	forgotten
	11 go	went	gone
	12 eat	ate	eaten
	13 drink	drank	drunk
	14 buy	bought	bought

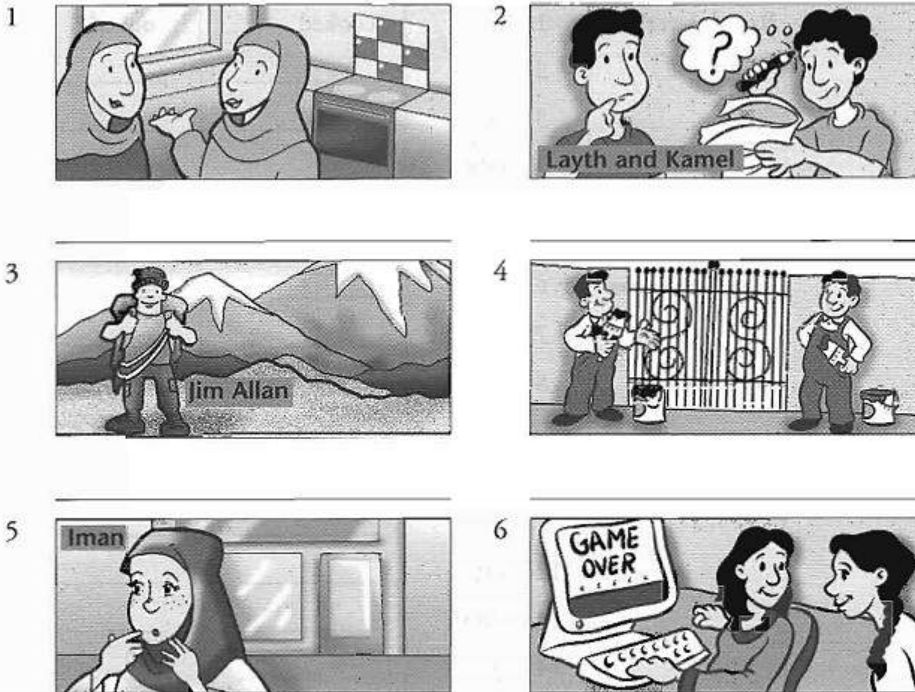
تمرين ص31 من كتاب النشاط/ استمع الى الناس الذين يتحدثون، ثم اكتب كلمة واحدة في كل فراغ/ للاطلاع

Lesson 4

A **Listen to different people talking. Write one more word in each set.**

1 bowl, glasses, Done washing up
2 clue, puzzle, Finished puzzle
3 farther, higher, Climbed mountain
4 brush, paint, Painted gate
5 purse, bag, Left money
6 game, difficult, Played computer game

تمرين B ص32 من كتاب النشاط/ ماذا فعل الاشخاص في الصور ادناه/ اكتب جمل مفيدة (بالمضارع التام) سماعي للاطلاع

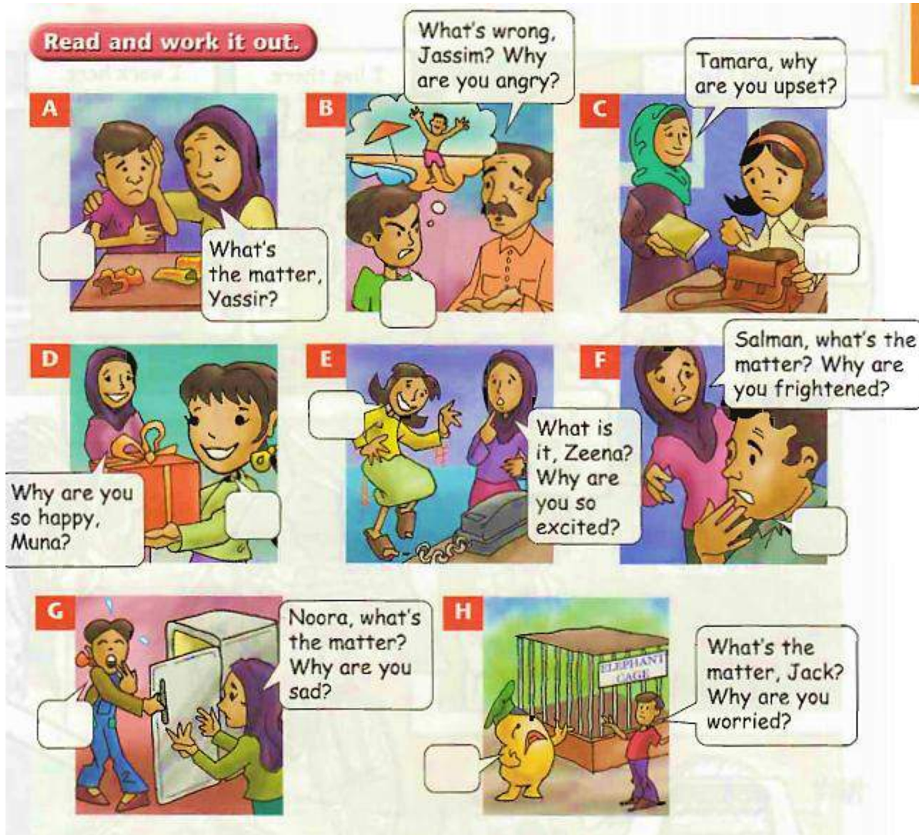


تمرين ص33 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم اجابتك في تمرين B لكتابة جمل/ للاطلاع

D **Now use your answers in Exercise B to write sentences.**

1 The two ladies Have done washing up .
3 Malik and Kamal have finished the puzzle
4 Jim Allan has climbed the mountain
5 The two men have painted the gate
6 Iman has left her money at home

What's the matter/ ما الامر



Vocabulary/مفردات للحفظ

angry	غاضب
upset	محبط
frightened	مرعوب
excited	متحمس
happy	سعيد
sad	حزين
worried	قلق
sick	مرض
ghost	شبح
present	هدية
beach	شاطئ

تمرين A ص33 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجدول التالي/ **مهم جدا للحفظ**

Lesson 5

A Look at page 23 of your Student's Book. Find the verbs and complete the table.

Verb	Past participle	Verb	Past participle
go	gone	buy	bought
eat	eaten	read	read
drink	drunk	forgot	forgotten
take	taken	give	given

تمرين D ص35 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب عما يشعر به هؤلاء الاشخاص ولماذا

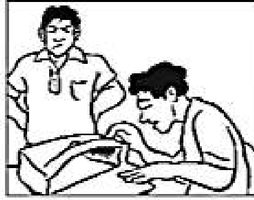
D Write about these four people.
How do they feel? Why?

1 

Muna feels sick because She has drunk too much lemonade.

2 

Mrs Salman is happy because Hamad Bring her some flowers.

3 

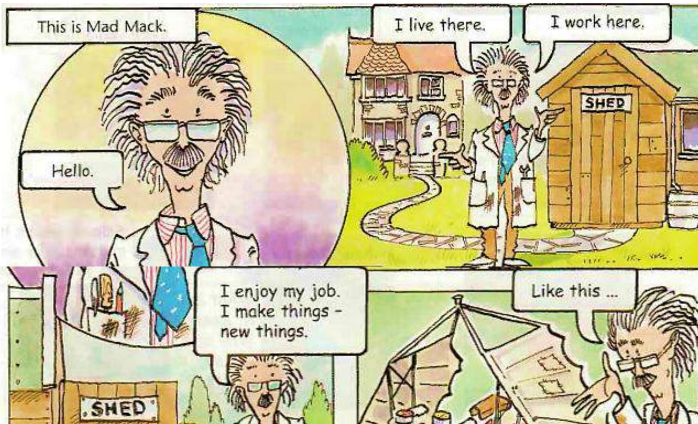
The teacher Is angry because Jasim hasn't Brought his book.

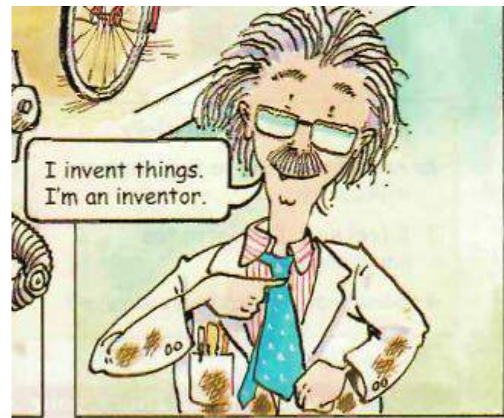
4 

Noora is upset because Ahmed has gone outside without her.

قطعة كتاب مهمة جدا

Lesson 6/ Mad Mack/ ماك المجنون





Shed	كوخ	enjoy	يستمتع
invent	يخترع	inventor	مخترع

تمرين lesson 6 اكتب اجوبة لهذه الاسئلة/ **الاسئلة للحفظ مهمة جدا**

Lesson 6 Write answers to these questions about Mad Mack.

1 Where does Mad Mack live? He lives in shed

2 What is his job? He is an inventor

3 What has he invented? He has invented a bicycle with wings and robot

4 What has Zed done? He has painted the shed, trees, the grass, the armchair.

Lesson 7/ the hungry fox/ الثعلب الجائع



One day, a fox was looking for food on a farm. He saw a bird on a shed. 'Hello,' said the fox. 'I'm hungry. Have you seen the chickens?'

'No, I haven't. They're my friends. Go away!' said the bird angrily.

The fox saw some meat under the bird's foot. 'Can I have some meat, please?' he asked politely. 'I'm very, very hungry. I haven't eaten today.'

What did the fox tell the bird? Do you believe the fox?

'No, you can't. It's mine,' said the bird. The fox thought for a minute.

'Um – Have you sung today?' asked the fox slowly. 'I haven't heard you. They tell me you can sing very well.'

'That's right,' said the bird.

'Sing for me, please,' said the fox.

'All right,' said the bird, and began to sing.

'You sing beautifully,' said the fox. 'Can you sing from that tree?'

'Thank you,' said the bird, and flew up to the tree. The fox picked up the meat quickly and ran away, laughing loudly.



Why was the fox laughing?

Vocabulary

Fox	الثعلب
looking for	يبحث
food	طعام
farm	حقل
bird	طائر
hungry	جائع
chicken	دجاجة
angrily	بغضب
politely	بشكل محترم
sing	يغني
beautifully	بشكل جميل
picked up	التقط
laughing	ضاحكا
loudly	بصوت عالي
quickly	بسرعة

في احد الايام، كان هنالك ثعلب يبحث عن الطعام في الحقل، ورأى طائرا فوق كوخ، قال الثعلب "مرحبا" انا جائع، هل رأيت اي دجاج اليوم؟، قال الطائر بغضب: "كلا لم ار، هم اصدقائي اذهب بعيدا"
رأى الثعلب بعض اللحم تحت قدم الثعلب، طلب الثعلب بأدب "هل لي ان احظى ببعض اللحم رجاء؟" انا جائع جدا، ولم اكل اليوم.
قال الطائر: "كلا لا يمكنك، انها ملكي، فكر الطائر لدقيقة، وسأله "هل غنيت اليوم؟" لم اسمعك تغني قالوا لي انك تغني بشكل جيد. قال الطير "هذا صحيح"، قال الثعلب "غن لأجلي"، قال الطائر "حسنا" وبدأ بالغناء. قال الثعلب "انت تغني بشكل جميل هل يمكنك ان تغني من تلك الشجرة؟"، قال الطائر "شكرا لك" وطار نحو الشجرة. التقط الثعلب اللحم بسرعة وركض بعيدا ضاحكا بصوت عالي.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437



Adverbs of manner

The bird's song was beautiful. The bird sang beautifully.
The fox had a loud laugh. The fox laughed loudly.

Adverbs of manner tell us how somebody does something.
We add ly to the adjective to make most of them.

Be careful! 'y' sometimes changes to 'i'.
Example: He was angry. He shouted angrily.
Different adverbs: He has a fast car. He drives fast.
She is a good singer. She sings well.

ظروف الحال

ملاحظة/ ظرف الحال يصف الفعل الذي قام به الشخص، اما الصفات فهي تصف الاسم بحد ذاته.

ملاحظة/ يمكن تحويل الصفات الى ظروف حال بأضافة (ly) في نهاية الصفة كما في الامثلة التالية:

Beautiful → beautifully   loud → loudly   careful→ carefully
quiet→ quietly   quick→ quickly

ملاحظة/ اذا انتهت الصفة بحرف (y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (ly) مثل:

angry→ angrily   happy→ happily   easy→ easily

ملاحظة/ هنالك بعض الصفات الشاذة التي تتحول الى ظروف حال بدون اضافة (ly) وهي قليلة نذكر منها:

fast → fast   good → well

ملاحظة/ يكون موقع هذه الظروف في الجملة بعد المفعول به او في نهاية الجملة، كما في الامثلة التالية:

Ex. The bird sang **beautifully**.   Ex. The fox asked the bird **politely**.

تمرين B ص36 من كتاب النشاط/ اختار الظرف المناسب لاكمال الجمل التالية/ **مهم جدا سؤال اسقاط**

B Choose an adverb to complete the sentences.

carefully	quietly	angrily	easily

Carefully بحذر   quietly بهدوء
angrily بغضب   easily بسهولة

1 Huda put the glass down _carefully_ because she did not want to break it.

2 Faisal did the test easily____ and got good marks.

3 Amal sang quietly____ because the baby was sleeping.

4 Father shouted angrily____ when he saw the broken window.

تمرين C ص36 من كتاب النشاط/ كون ظروف من الكلمات التالية/ **مهم جدا سؤال املاء**

C Make adverbs from these words.

1 happy – happily_   2 sad – sadly____   3 noisy – noisily___

4 bad – badly___   5 nice – nicely___

الان استخدم الظروف التي كونتها من تمرين C مع هذه الافعال لتكوين جمل

Now use the adverbs and these verbs to make sentences.

laugh	cry	play with friends	swim	speak

He played with his friends happily

Hadi played the music noisily.

He cried sadly

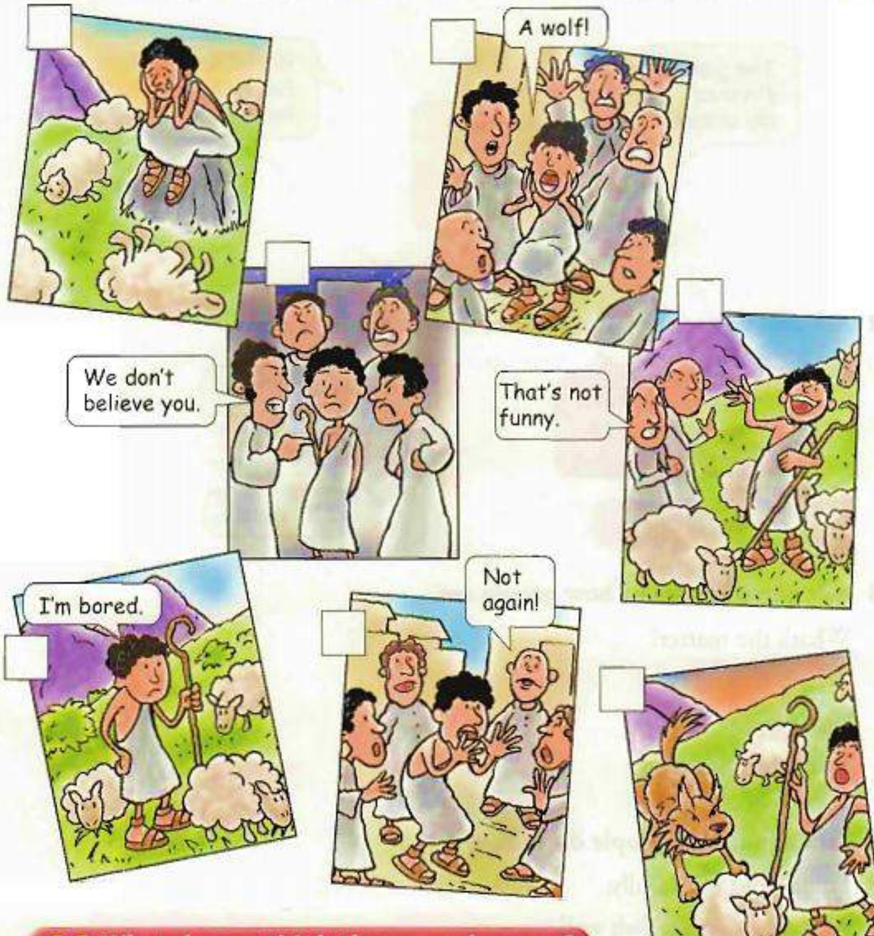
She plays tennis badly

She speaks nicely

He laughed loudly

Lesson 8/ once upon time/ في احد الايام

انظر الى الصور هل تعرف هذه القصة؟ استمع الى المقطع الصوتي وضع الصور بالترتيب/ للاطلاع



Vocabulary	
Wolf	ذئب
funny	مضحك
believe	يؤمن
bored	يشعر بالملل
again	مرة اخرى
shepherd	فلاح
sheep	خروف
dead	ميت

تمرين A ص38 من كتاب النشاط/ استمع الى القصة واجب على الاسئلة التالية/ سماعي للاطلاع

Lesson 8 **A** Listen to the story on page 27 of your Student's Book again and answer the questions. Write notes.

1 How did the shepherd feel? bored
2 He said a wolf was eating his sheep. Was this true? No he wasn't
3 What were the sheep doing when the men ran to the field? It was eating happily
4 How many times did they go to the field? four times
5 Did they see a wolf? No the didn't
6 What did the shepherd see on the fifth day? He saw a wolf
7 Why did the men not go to the field? They thought that the shepherd was lying
8 Why did the shepherd cry? Because the wolf has eaten his sheep

اقرأ قصة الفلاح واكتب الكلمات المفقودة/ للاطلاع

B Read the story about the shepherd. Write the missing words and sentences.

Once upon a time, there was a shepherd. He was bored. 'I've done nothing all day,' he said. Then he had an idea. He ran into the village and shouted, 'A wolf has eaten my sheep.'

The men of the village Ran into the field, but there was no wolf and the sheep were eating happily. The shepherd laughed loudly.

'That's not funny,' one of the men said angrily.

The shepherd did this four times and the men went to the field every time. On the fifth evening, the shepherd saw a wolf near his sheep. He ran to the village. 'Come quickly,' he said. 'I've seen a wolf.'

'We Didn't believe you,' said one of the men and they Didn't go to the field.

The shepherd went back To the field. All of his The sheep Were dead. He sat down and cried sadly.

Round up/ المراجعة

Now you can do these things:

1 Talk about things you have done or have not done recently.

I've just finished my dinner.
She hasn't seen her friend for a long time.
We haven't finished our homework.

2 Ask and answer questions about things you have done.

Have you played a computer game this week?
Yes, I have.
Have you watched television today?
No, I haven't.

3 Ask questions about how people are.

What's the matter?
What's wrong?
What is it?
Why are you so sad?

4 Talk about how people do things.

Huda sings beautifully.
Ahmed speaks English well.
He walked home slowly.

5 And you have …

- sung a song.
- used pictures to tell a story.
- written a story.

يمكنك الان عمل الاشياء التالية:

1- التحدث عن الاشياء التي عملتها او لم تعملها مؤخرا، (المضارع التام)

Ex. I've just finished my dinner
Ex. She hasn't seen her friend for long time.

2- السؤال والجواب عن اشياء عملتها:

Ex. Have you played a computer game this week?
- yes I have.

3- السؤال عن احوال الناس

Ex. What's the matter?

4- التحدث عن كيفية فعل الناس لشيء (ظروف الحال)

Ex. Huda sings beautifully

5- وكذلك :

- تغني اغنية
- استخدام الصور لاعطاء قصة
- كتابة قصة

تمرين A ص40 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية بكلمات من داخل الصندوق/ **مهم جدا سؤال اسقاط**

Lesson 9 **A** Complete the sentences. Use these words and phrases.

in the park	in the Mall	when it's hot	after dinner	for lunch	yesterday

1 They go to the beach When it's hot.
2 Muna eats a sandwich for lunch.
3 Layla drank some lemonade after dinner.
4 Jassim does his homework yesterday.
5 Huda bought a new dress In the mall.
6 Ahmed lost his camera In the park.

تمرين D ص41 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر الظرف المناسب لاكمال الجمل / مهم جدا سؤال اسقاط

D Choose the best adverbs to complete the sentences.

politely	angrily	slowly	well	beautifully	loudly	fast
carefully	easily	quietly	happily	sadly	noisily	badly	nicely

1 The policeman shouted at my father _angrily_ when he drove too _fast_.

2 I always speak to my grandmother _politely_.

3 My uncle speaks English very well___ because he often goes to London.

4 Gwen always does her homework _easily_______.

5 Len played his music _noisily__, so his father was angry.

Lesson 10/ Khalid and the key/ خالد والمفتاح

Why did Uncle Rashid take Khalid and his father home?

One day Khalid went fishing with his father. When they got to the beach, Uncle Rashid's car was already there. He was waiting for them on his boat. Khalid's father gave Khalid the car key. 'Look after this, please, Khalid,' he said. 'I'll be busy. Don't lose it.'

'No, Dad,' said Khalid.

He put the key round his neck on some string. They sailed out to sea and Uncle Rashid and Khalid's father started fishing.



Khalid put the key round his neck.

'I've caught one!' said Uncle Rashid.

'Me too,' said Khalid's father. They both caught two more. Then ...

'Help! Quickly, Khalid. Help me. This one is huge!'

Khalid helped his father pull the huge fish into the boat.

'OK,' said Uncle Rashid. 'That's enough fish. Let's go back.'

They sailed back to the beach. Khalid's father said, 'The key, please, Khalid.'

Khalid put his hand to his neck. 'It's



Khalid helped his father pull the huge fish into the boat.

gone! The key's gone! I've lost it,' he said. 'Oh, no!'

They looked inside the boat and on the beach. They looked in the sand near the car. The key wasn't there.

'I'm sorry, Dad,' said Khalid. 'I'm very sorry.'

'All right, Khalid. Don't worry,' said his father. 'I have another key at home.'

'Perhaps the fish has eaten it,' said Uncle Rashid. They all laughed.

'Right, let's go home,' Rashid said. 'We'll come back for your car tomorrow.'

Khalid's mother was very pleased with the big fish. 'I'll cook it for dinner,' she said. 'Can you cut it up, please, Khalid?'

'Yes, Mum,' said Khalid sadly.

'Khalid, don't worry,' said his father. 'It was only a car key. Now cut up the fish.'

Khalid was cutting up the fish when suddenly, he stopped. 'Dad! Dad!' he shouted. 'I've found something!'

What has Khalid found?

في احد الايام ذهب خالد مع والده للصيد، عندما وصلوا الى الشاطئ كانت سيارة العم راشد هناك، كان ينتظرهم على متن قاربه، اعطى والد خالد المفتاح لخالد وقال له: "اعتني به رجاء يا خالد" سوف اكون مشغولا، لا تضيعه.
قال خالد: "لا يا ابي لن افعل" وضع المفتاح حول رقبته في خيط، وابحروا في البحر وبدأ العم راشد وابو خالد بالصيد.
قال العم راشد: "لقد امسكت بواحدة" قال ابو خالد : "وانا كذلك" واصطادوا اثنان كذلك ثم قال : "ساعدني بسرعة، خالد ساعدني هذه السمكة كبيرة" خالد ساعد ابوه في سحب السمكة الضخمة الى القارب.
قال العم راشد " حسنا، يكفي صيدا اليوم لنعود. ابحروا عائدين الى الشاطئ وقال والد خالد "المفتاح يا خالد"، وضع خالد يده على رقبته، لقد اختفى، المفتاح اختفى، لقد اضعته وقال: "كلا". بحثوا داخل القارب والشاطئ وكذلك بحثوا في رمال الشاطئ قرب السيارة لم يكن هناك.
قال خالد: "انا اسف يا ابي، انا اسف جدا"، قال والده: "لا بأس يا خالد لا تقلق لدي مفتاح اخر في البيت "
قال العم راشد : "ربما السمكة اكلته" وضحكوا جميعا، حسنا فلنذهب الى البيت قال راشد، وسنعود الى سيارتك غدا. كانت ام خالد مسرورة جدا بالسمكة الكبيرة وقالت: "سوف اطبخها للعشاء ، هل يمكنك ان تقطعها يا خالد؟"
قال خالد بحزن: "نعم يا امي" قال ابو خالد: "لا تقلق يا خالد لقد كان مجرد مفتاح، قطع السمك الان"
بينما كان خالد يقطع السمك توقف فجأة وصرخ: "ابي ابي لقد وجدت شيئا" **ما الذي وجده خالد؟**

Beach	شاطئ	boat	قارب
key	مفتاح	busy	مشغول
neck	رقبة	string	خيط
huge	ضخم	gone	اختفى

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين B ص42 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ الجمل واختر الاجابة الصحيحة/ مهم جدا سؤال مفردات

B Read the sentences and tick the correct words.

1 Can you tell me the way / weigh to the park?

2 The zebra ate / eight the leaves on the tree.

3 Aziz rode / road on an elephant at the zoo.

4 Sameera lend / lent me a book to read.

Way	طريق
weigh	وزن
ate	اكل
eight	ثمانية
rode	قاد
road	طريق
lend	يعير
lent	اعار

التنقيط

1- بداية كل جمله يجب ان تكون بحرف كبير .
2 -اسماء الأشخاص و الأشهر و الأسبوع و الأنهار و المدن و العواصم تكتب بحرف كبير .
3 -حرف (i) يكتب كبير اينما وجد .
4 -وضع نقطه في نهاية الجملة المثبتة و المنفية .
5- اذا بدأت الجملة باحد الافعال المساعدة (did , does , do , were , was , are , am , is) او احد ادوات الاستفهام (what , why , how , who , where , when) نضع علامة استفهام في نهاية الجملة .
6- نضع (فارزة الاختصار) عند كل اختصار مثل (isn't/ can't...)
7- الحرف الاول من (yes/ no) يكتب كبير اينما وجد.

تمرين D ص42 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب هذه الجمل بشكل صحيح (تنقيط) / مهم جدا سؤال تنقيط

D Write these sentences correctly.

1 can you come and play at my house tonight

Can you come and play at my house tonight?

2 noora has gone to america on an aeroplane

Noora has gone to America on an aeroplane.

3 faten and rana bought some oranges pineapples and bananas in the market

Faten and Rana bought some oranges, pineapples, and bananas in the market.

تمرين F ص43 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ الجمل واختر الكلمة الصحيحة/ مهم جدا سؤال مفردات

F Read the sentences and tick the correct words.

1 'Have you washed / watched your hands today, Len?' asked Mr Archer.
2 The wolf walked very quickly / quietly and the sheep did not hear him.
3 Len did his homework very badly / sadly and had to do it again.
4 'Oh no,' said Jassim. 'I haven't bought / brought the ball back from the park.'

تمرين Gص43 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واكمل الجمل التالية استخدم صيغة التصريف الثالث/ مهم جدا سؤال اسقاط

G Read and complete the sentences. Use the past participles of the verbs in the box.

drink	eat	give	see	take	go

1 Len is not hungry because he has _eaten__ three burgers.
2 Mrs Archer is very happy because Len has _given__ her some flowers.
3 I'm sorry. Gwen and Len aren't in. They have _gone__ shopping.
4 'Have you taken__ my book?' asked Mr Archer. 'I can't find it.'
5 'I think Gwen has seen___ it to her room,' said Mrs Archer.
6 'No more tea, thank you,' said Mrs Archer. 'I've _drunk_ three cups this morning.'

43

تمرين Hص44 من كتاب النشاط/ حول الكلمات التي بين الاقواس الى ظروف حال/ مهم جدا سؤال اسقاط

H Change the words in brackets into adverbs.

1 Jassim ran to school very (fast) _fast__ because he was late.
2 'I can do this test (easy) _easily_,' said Ahmed. 'It's not difficult.'
3 'You can speak English very (good) well_, Huda,' said the teacher. 'Good girl.'
4 'Listen to the CD (careful) _carefully,' said the teacher. 'And answer the questions.'
5 'Please can I have a glass of water,' Rashid asked (polite)politely 'I'm thirsty.'
6 When the teacher came into the classroom, the students were playing (happy) _happily__.
7 'Be quiet, boys!' said the teacher (angry) angrily_. 'You're the noisiest class in the school.'

تمرين I ص44 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب قصة الثعلب والطير/ **سؤال انشاء مهم جدا للحفظ**

انشاء الوحدة الثالثة

1 Write the story of the fox and the bird.

Begin: *Once upon a time ...*

These words will help you.

hungry	chickens	meat	politely	sung
beautifully	tree	picked up	ran away	loudly

One day, there was a hungry fox looking for food on a farm. He saw a bird on a shed. Also he saw some meat under the bird's foot. He asks the bird to give him some meat, but he refused. The fox thought for a minute and ask the bird to sing a song on the tree because he sings beautifully. The bird flew up to the tree and the fox picked up the meat and ran away, laughing loudly.

في احد الايام كان هنالك ثعلب يبحث عن الطعام في المزرعة، رأى طائرا على كوخ، وكذلك رأى بعض اللحم تحت قدم الطائر، طلب من الطائر ان يعطيه بعض اللحم لكن الطائر رفض، فكر الطائر لدقيقة وطلب منه ان يغني اغنية على الشجرة لان صوته جميل، طار الطير الى الشجرة فالتقط الثعلب اللحم وهرب ضاحكا بصوت عالي.

قطعة كتاب مهمة جدا

تمرين J ص44 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ الاسئلة واجب على الاسئلة التالية/ **قطعة مطلوبة للحفظ مهمه جدا**

J Read the story and answer the questions.

Kevin and Susan live next to Mad Mack. One day they went to visit him. He was singing loudly.

'Hello, Mack,' said Kevin. 'Why are you so happy?'

'I've invented a new robot,' he said. 'It helps in the house.'

'Really,' said Kevin. 'Where is it? What is it doing?'

'It's making a cake,' said Mad Mack. 'But today it's made my bed and tidied my room. And it's just watered all the flowers in the garden.'

'Has it finished making the cake?' asked Susan.

'I don't know,' said Mad Mack. 'Let's go and look.'

They went into the kitchen. There was a lot of flour on the floor.

'Oh, dear,' said Mad Mack. 'What have you done?'

'I have mixed the flour, eggs, butter and milk,' said the robot slowly.

'Good,' said Mad Mack. 'Where's the cake?'

'And I have cooked the cake,' said the robot.

'But WHERE IS IT?' asked Mad Mack loudly.

'I have eaten the cake,' said the robot. 'It was delicious.'

'Oh, no,' said Mad Mack sadly.

Kevin and Susan laughed. 'Now you'll have to make another robot,' said Kevin.

كيفن وسوزان يعيشون بالقرب من ماك المجنون، في الاحد الايام ذهبوا لزيارته وكان يغني بصوت عالي. قال كيف: "مرحبا يا ماك، لماذا انت سعيد جدا؟" قال ماك: "لقد اخترعت روبوت جديد، انه يساعد في عمل البيت"، قال كيفن: "حقا؟ اين هو وماذا يفعل الان؟"، قال ماك: "انه يصنع الكيك الان، واليوم رتب سريري وغرفتي وسقى كل الورد في الحديقة" قالت سوزان: "هل انهى عمل الكيك؟" قال ماك: "لا اعلم فلنذهب ونرى"
ذهبوا الى المطبخ وجدوا الكثير من الطحين على الارضية، قال ماك: "يا عزيزي، ماذا فعلت؟" قال الروبوت ببطيء: "لقد خلطت البيض، الطحين، الزبد، والحليب" قال ماك: "جيد، اين الكيك"، قال الروبوت: "وطبخت الكيك"، سأل ماك بصوت عالي: "لكن اين هو؟" قال الروبوت: "لقد اكلته واكن طعمه لذيذ" قال ماك بحزن: "كلا"
ضحك كيفن وسوزان وقالا: "سوف تصنع روبوت اخر"

Next to	مجاور	mixed	خلط
loudly	بصوت عالي	butter	زبد
floor	الارض	delicious	لذيذ
flour	الطحين	sadly	بحزن

اسئلة قطعة ماك المجنون/ للحفظ مهم جدا في الامتحان التحريري

1 Why is Mad Mack happy? _Because he has invented new robot______
2 What does it do? _It helps at home______
3 What is it doing now? _It is making a cake______
4 How many things has it done today? _It ahs done three things______
5 Where is it now? _In the kitchen______
6 What is on the floor of the kitchen? _There is flour in the floor______
7 How many things are in the cake? _Four things______
8 How does the robot speak? _It speaks slowly______
9 Why can't Mad Mack have a piece of cake? _The robot has eaten it______
10 What will Mad Mack have to do now? _He will have to make another robot

Unit 4

تمرين A اعد كتابة الجمل الاتية باستخدام الظروف داخل الاقواس/ مهم جدا/ راجع موضوعي ظروف التكرار وظروف الحال

A Write these sentences again with the adverbs in brackets.

1 Gwen does her homework. (well, always)
_Gwen always does her homework well.______

2 She walks to school. (quickly, usually)
_She usually walks to school quickly______

3 She is noisy. (never)
_She is never noisy______

4 She sings. (beautifully, often)
_she often sings beautifully______

5 She speaks to Len. (angrily, sometimes)
She sometimes speaks to len angrily______

6 She does the washing-up. (carefully, always)
_She always does washing up carefully______

Q1/ Reading Comprehension: **(8M.)**

Read the following text carefully then do the questions below. **Do 4 Only**

Once upon a time, there was a mad man lived in a small city called Zeng. One day he wanted to buy himself a pair of new shoes. He measured his feet with ruler first and then wrote his size on a sheet of paper. He was in a hurry to set out. He left it at home. At the shoe shop, he couldn't find the paper so that he went back home quickly to bring it and run back to the shop. But it was already closed.

1 –Where did the mad man live?
2- He went to -------- to buy new shoes. (Complete)
3- Did he buy one?
4- Why did he go back home?
5- He measured his feet to know his size. (T/F)
6- The shop was opened when he came back again.(T/F)

Q2/ Textbook Passage: **(8M.)**

Answer the following question from the textbook. **Do 4 Only**

1 – What is Mad Mack's job?
2- What does the robot do?
3- Where does Mad Mack work?
4- What was on the floor of the kitchen?
5- How does the robot speak?
6- Why can't Mad Mack have a piece of cake?

Q3/ Grammar: **(8M.)**

Do as required. **Do 5 only**

1 – Yassir doesn't looked well. Ask to know what's wrong with him.
2- She does the washing. {Use: carefully]
3- Len has helped his father. [Change into negative]
4- Have you ------ my book? [Choose: eat see go]
5- He has played tennis this week. {Ask a question}

Q4/ Vocabulary: **(4M.)**

Complete these sentences with words in the box. **Do 4 Only**

ate badly rode happily fast

1 – my father drove the car ----------
2 – Aziz ------- on an elephant at the zoo.
3- The children played ------------
4- Ali did his homework very ------- and had to do it again.
5- The zebra -------- the leaves on the tree.

Q5/ Spelling & punctuation **(4m.)**

A/ Fill the blanks with missing words. **(2M.) do 2 only**

1 – do → did give -------
2- man →men glass --------
3- sad → sadly polite --------
4- fast X slow quiet ------

B/ **Re-write the following sentence with correct punctuation.** (2m.)

faten bought some apples oranges and bananas in the market

Q6/ Writing: **(8m.)**

Write a short story about the fox and the bird.







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تمرين A ص47 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الجمل بالشكل الصحيح/ سؤال تنقيط مهم جدا

A Write the sentences correctly.

1 really said Khalid surprised I don't believe you

Really? Said Khalid surprised I don't believe you.

2 be quiet said the teacher please take out your pens pencils rubbers workbooks and copybooks

Be quiet said the teacher please take out your pens, pencils, rubbers, workbooks, and copybooks.

تمرين lesson 5 ص49 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل بكلمات من الصندوق/ سؤال اسقاط مهم جدا

Lesson 5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Calm down	chased	escaped	grabbed	leapt
mess	screamed	spilled	starving	

1 My mother Screamed when she saw a mouse in the garden.
2 My father said, 'Calm down. It's just a mouse. It won't hurt you.'
3 I haven't eaten anything all day and now I'm starving.
4 When I was eating a sandwich in the park, a big bird flew down and leapt it out of my hand.
5 My brother didn't stop to open the gate. He Grabbed over it.
6 Our dog chased a cat in the garden yesterday, but it Chased up a tree.
7 Oh, dear! I've spilled my lemonade and made a mess.

Calm down	اهدأ
chased	يطارد
escaped	هرب
grabbed	امسك
leapt	قفز
mess	فوضى
screamed	صرخ
spilled	سكب
starving	يتضور جوعا

تمرين A ص50 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر المعنى الصحيح للكلمات التي تحتها خط/ سؤال املاء مهم جدا للحفظ

Lesson 6 **A** Choose and tick the correct meaning of the underlined words.

1 I'm exhausted. I've worked all day and all night.
a) very rich b) very hungry c) very tired

2 'No, no!' said Muna. 'I hate chocolate ice cream. I don't want any!'
a) like very much b) eat c) don't like at all

3 Ahmed opened his school atlas and looked at the map of America. He wanted to go there one day.
a) copybook b) a book of maps c) a book about America

4 Gwen washed the kitchen floor thoroughly. 'Oh, thank you, Gwen,' said her mother. 'It's so clean!'
a) very well b) very quickly c) very noisily

5 When Len came home late, his father was furious. 'Where have you been?' he shouted. 'It's nearly midnight!'
a) very happy b) surprised c) very angry

6 'Dad, can I go swimming this afternoon?' asked Len. 'Of course,' he replied. 'But come home before 6 o'clock.'
a) answered b) wrote c) shouted

7 There weren't any strawberries in the shop, so I got bananas instead.
a) then b) in their place c) too

8 The waiter put all our plates and glasses on a tray and took them away.
a) a kind of table b) menu c) something for carrying things on

تمرين B ص53 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب قصة قصيرة/ سؤال انشاء مهم جدا للحفظ

انشاء الوحدة الرابعة

B Write your own short story.
Choose one of these beginnings for a short story.

1 *It was two o'clock in the morning. Suddenly, I woke up.*
or
2 *When I was walking along the street yesterday, I saw something very funny.*

It was two o'clock in the morning. Suddenly, I woke up because I heard a loud cry. It was My neighbor. Her house was burning. I ran quickly to help her. I called the firefighters. After five minutes, the firefighters came and put down the fire. Luckily, she didn't hurt.

كانت الساعة الثانية ضهرا، فجأة استيقظت لأني سمعت صوت بكاء عالي، كانت جارتي، وكان بيتها يحترق، ركضت مسرعا لكي اساعدها، اتصلت بالاطفاء، بعد خمس دقائق، جاء الاطفاء واطفأ الحريق، لحسن الحظ لم تتأذى.

تم بحمد الله اكمال النصف الاول من الكتاب/ اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين 07723328437



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Other countries/ بلدان اخرى

Where do you think they come from? | من اين تعتقد أتوا هؤلاء









للحفظ/ كل شخصية من اي بلد

Yuki → Japan
Emile → France
Sultana→ Oman
Raji → India

كذلك حفظ طريقة السؤال والاجابة عليه كما موضح ادناه

ملاحظات قواعدية

1- نستخدم where والتي تعني (اين) للسؤال عن مكان او بلد الشخص. وفي هذا اليونت تكون صيغة السؤال كالتالي:

where + (**do/ does**) + الفاعل + come from?

نستخدم (**do**) اذا كان الفاعل جمع، اما (**does**) فتستخدم اذا كان الفاعل مفرد

Ex. Where **does** Emile come from?

Ex. Where **do** the oranges come from?

2- عند الاجابة عن هذه النوعية من الاسئلة يجب مراعاة اضافة s الشخص الثالث للفعل (come) اذا كان الفاعل مفرد وكما في القاعدة التالية:

الفاعل + (**come/comes**) from + اسم البلد.

Ex. Emile **comes** from France.

Ex. The oranges **come** from Lebanon

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. Yuki comes from Japan. (question with where)→ المطلوب تحويل الجملة الى استفهام باستخدام الاداة اين
- where does Yuki come from?

3- السؤال القصير باستخدام (have)، يكون حسب القاعدة التالية:

Have + you ever been to + اسم البلد?

Ex. Have you ever been to Italy?

Ex. Have you ever been to France?

ويكون الاجابة عليه اما ب(yes) او (no) كما في الاتي

Yes I have — No I haven't

Ex. Have you ever been to Italy? (answer) - yes, I have
Ex. Have you ever been to France? - No, I haven't

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. Have you ever been to Oman? - No.......

تمرين A ص54 من كتاب النشاط/ استمع ووصل الشخص ببلده/ مهم

A Listen and draw lines from the person to the country.

Emile •	• Oman
Sultana •	• France
Raji •	• Japan
Yuki •	• India

تمرين B ص54 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب جمل عن هؤلاء الاشخاص/ مهم

B Write sentences about the four people.

1 Emile comes from France.

2 Sultana comes from Oman.

3 Raji comes from India.

4 Yuki comes from Japan.

Lesson 2/Big Bill/ محل بيل الكبير



ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437



حفظ الفاكهة والشاي من اين اتى

tea-→ India
Oranges→ Lebanon
apples→ France

وكذلك طريقة السؤال عن بلد الفاكهة والشاي باستخدام **(where)** والجواب عنها كما تم شرحه في الدرس السابق:

Ex. Where does tea come from?
- tea comes from India.

Ex. Where do the oranges come from?
- oranges come from Lebanon.

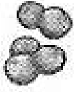
Ex. Where do the apples come from?
- apples come from France>

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

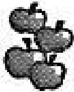
تمرين A/ص55 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية/ مهم

Lesson 2 **A** **Read pages 36 and 37 of your Student's Book and complete the sentences.**

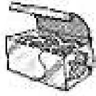
Where do they come from?



1 The oranges come from Lebanon.



2 The apples come from France.



3 The tea comes from India.

Lesson 3



Present perfect and Past simple tenses

○ **Have you ever been to France?** The question asks about any time in the past. The verb is in the Present perfect tense.

● **Yes, I went there last year.** The answer talks about a definite time in the past. The verb is in the Past simple tense.

ملاحظات قواعدية

1- نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن احداث حدثت في الماضي دون معرفة وقت حدوثها و هذا ما يعبر عنه في المثال التالي:

Ex. Have you ever been to France ?→ هل ذهبت الى فرنسا من قبل؟

نلاحظ من هذا المثال ان وقت الذهاب الى فرنسا غير معلوم لذلك تم استخدام المضارع التام الذي ت شرحه في اليونت الاول.

2- نستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن احداث حدثت في الماضي في وقت معين كما في المثال التالي:

Ex. Yes, I went there last year. → نعم ذهبت الى هناك العام الماضي

حيث نلاحظ هنا ان وقت الذهاب معلوم و هو العام الماضي

ملاحظة مهمة جدا/ تستخدم (ever) مع الجمل الاستفهامية، وتستخدم (never) مع الجمل المنفية.

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. Have you ever been to Italy? -yes, I ____ there last week. (go/ went/ gone)
Ex. Have you ______ any pictures? (take/ took / taken)
Ex. Have you ____ cleaned the house? (ever/ never)

تمرين C ص57 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم الكلمات تحت الجدول التالي لاكمال الجدول/ سؤال املاء مهم جدا

C Use the correct words from the boxes below to complete the table.

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
eat	ate	eaten
ride	rode	ridden
see	saw	seen
write	wrote	written
be	was/ were	been
go	went	gone

Past tense	Past participle
rode ate wrote went saw was/were	ridden been gone written eaten seen

Lesson 4/ we've been every where/ ذهبنا الى كل مكان

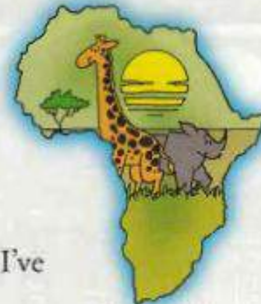
Sing a song.

غن اغنية/ سماعي للاطلاع



I've been to England and I've been to France,
I've been to Australia, too.
I've been to America and I've been to Japan,
What about you?

I've been to India and I've been to Oman,
I've also been to Spain.
I've been to Africa and I've been to Wales,
But now I'm home again.





I've been in a rocket and I've
been on a boat,
I've also been in a plane.
I've been round the world and I've
been to the moon,
But now I'm home again.

I've been to the mountains and I've been to the lake,
I've also been to the sea.
I'm going to the beach and I'm going to the farm,
Are you coming with me?

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Making questions

Look at the order of the words in these questions.

Question: Where does Emile come from?
Answer: He comes from France.

Question: Which countries have you been to?
Answer: I've been to Kuwait, Bahrain and England.

ملاحظات قواعدية **كيفية تكوين سؤال (wh question)**

1- من اجل تكوين سؤال (wh question) يجب ان نعرف ادوات الاستفهام، وما تسأل عنه كل اداة:

who → من → تسأل عن الفاعل العاقل
when → متى → تسال عن الزمان
how → كيف → تسأل عن الحال
What → ماذا → تسأل عن غير العاقل او الفعل
where → اين → تسأل عن المكان
why → لماذا → تسأل عن السبب

2- لتكوين جملة استفهامية نتبع الملاحظات التالية:

- نبدأ الجملة الاستفهامية بأداة الاستفهام المناسبة
- ثم نضع الفعل المساعد المناسب
اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل مساعد مثل (is/ are/ am/ was.....) دون تغيير في الفعل
اما اذا لم تحتوي الجملة على فعل مساعد نضع احد هذه الافعال (do/ does/ did) حسب زمن الجملة وفاعلها
حيث اذا كانت الجملة بالماضي نضع did واذا كانت مضارع والفاعل مفرد نضع does واذا كانت مضارع والفاعل جمع نضع do ثم نضع الفعل (مجرد)
- نضع الفاعل الذي عادة ما يكون في بداية الجملة، ثم نضع الفعل الرئيسي.
- عند تكوين سؤال عن المكان يجب ان نحذف المكان من الجملة / وعند تكوين سؤال عن الزمان يجب ان يحذف الزمان من الجملة وهكذا مع بقية الادوات

تمرين lesson 4 ص58 من كتاب النشاط/ كون جمل استفهامية لهذه الجمل/ **مهم جدا**

1 Where are the messages from?
The messages are from Sameera and Mr Abdulla.

2 Who was Khalid with?
Khalid was with his mother.

3 Where do zebras come from?
Zebras come from Africa.

4 What did Mr. Jaber look at?
Mrs Jaber looked at Hanaa's painting.

5 What is France famous for?
France is famous for its shops.

6 Who did Uncle Rashid wait for?
Uncle Rashid waited for Khalid and his father.

7 What do Fuad and Tanya want to learn about
Fuad and Tanya want to learn about other countries.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Four country/ اربع بلدان

قطعة كتاب مهمة جدا

من القطع المطلوبة في الامتحان التحريري/ اسئلتها للحفظ/ مهم جدا

Read about these countries and do the exercises in your Activity Book.

INDIA

India is a big country with a huge population. About one thousand million people live there. Agriculture is the most important part of the economy. The people are mainly farmers and they grow rice, tea, cotton and many other things. There is also quite a lot of industry. They make cars, buses and clothes.

Visitors to India can do lots of things. They can ride elephants, look at wild animals and climb mountains.





الهند

الهند بلد كبير بتعداد سكاني ضخم، يعيش هناك حوالي الف مليون شخص (مليار) الزراعة هي اهم جزء في الاقتصاد، الناس اغلبهم من المزارعين ويزرعون الرز، الشاي، القطن والكثير من الاشياء الاخرى. هنالك ايضا الكثير من الصناعات. حيث يصنعون السيارات والباصات والملابس.

يمكن لزائري الهند عمل الكثير من الاشياء، يمكنهم ركوب الفيلة، والنظر الى الحيوانات البرية وتسلق الجبال.

OMAN

Oman is not very big and it has quite a small population. The oil industry is important, but agriculture is more important. Most people work as farmers or fishermen. The farmers grow fruit and vegetables.

Visitors to Oman can buy jewellery and visit interesting old forts. They can also go swimming, sailing and climbing.





عمان

عمان ليس بلد كبير وتعداد سكانها صغير بعض الشيء، صناعة النفط مهمة، لكن الزراعة اكثر اهمية. معظم الناس يعملون مزارعين او صيادين. المزارعين يزرعون الفواكه والخضروات.

يمكن لزائري عمان ان يشتروا المجوهرات وزيارة الحصن القديمة. يمكنهم ايضا الذهاب للسباحة، الابحار والتسلق.

JAPAN

Japan is not a very big country, but it has a large population. Industry is very important. Japan makes cars, computers and all kinds of things for the home. The farmers grow rice and vegetables.

Japan is very interesting for visitors. They can see old temples and beautiful gardens. They can also go shopping in big modern stores.





اليابان

اليابان ليس بلد كبير جدا، ولديها تعداد سكاني كبير. الصناعة مهمة جدا. اليابان تصنع السيارات، الحواسيب، وكل اشياء البيت، المزارعين يزرعون الرز والخضروات.

اليابان ممتعة لزائريها، حيث يمكنهم زيارة المعابد القديمة والحدائق الجميلة. يمكنهم الذهاب الى التسوق في المحلات الحديثة الكبيرة



FRANCE

France is a big country, but the population is quite small. Industry and agriculture are both important. They make cars and planes and grow a lot of fruit and vegetables.

France is famous for its shops and restaurants. It also has many interesting museums and old buildings. Some people say that France is the most beautiful country in Europe.



فرنسا

فرنسا بلد كبير ، لكن تعدادها السكاني صغير بعض الشيء، الصناعة والزراعة مهمة. حيث يصنعون السيارات الطائرات ويزرعون الكثير من الفواكه والخضروات.

فرنسا مشهورة بمحلاتها ومطاعمها، كذلك فيها الكثير من المتاحف الممتعة والبنايات القديمة. بعض الناس يقولون ان فرنسا اجمل بلد في اوربا.

Vocabulary **مفردات مهم جدا (للحفظ معاني)**

big	كبير	grow	يزرع
population	التعداد السكاني	produce	ينتج
huge	ضخم	make	يصنع
agriculture	الزراعة	farmers	المزارعين
industry	الصناعة		

تمرين A ص59 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الملاحظات/ مهم جدا للحفظ

Lesson 5 **A** Read pages 39 and 40 of your Student's Book and write notes.

Name of country	Size of country	Size of population	What they grow	What they make/produce
India	big country	huge	they grow rice, tea, cotton	they make cars, buses, clothes
Oman	not very big	quite small	fruit, and vegetables	Oil industry is important
Japan	not very big	large population	rice, and vegetables	they make cars, computers and things for home
France	big country	quite small	fruit, and vegetables	they make cars, planes

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

D  Adjectives

big → bigger → biggest
BUT
beautiful → more beautiful → most beautiful
important → more important → most important

Comparative & superlative /المقارنة والتفضيل

1- يستخدم موضوع المقارنة للمقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين او مجموعتين، ويمكن تحويل الصفة الى مقارنة باتباع الاتي:

- اذا كانت الصفة من مقطع صوتي واحد نضيف (er) في نهاية الصفة. مثل:

Ex/ tall → taller, short → shorter cheap → cheaper

- اذا انتهت الصفة بـ (y) تتحول الى (i) ونضيف (er) مثل

Ex/ heavy → heavier happy → Happier

- اما اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من اكثر من مقطع، عندها نضيف (more) قبل الصفة. مثل:

Ex/ beautiful → more beautiful. Intelligent → more intelligent
expensive → more expensive

2- يستخدم موضوع المفاضلة لتفضيل شخص على مجموعة اشخاص او شيء على مجموعة اشياء... ويمكن تحويل الصفة الى صيغة المفاضلة باتباع الاتي:

- اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطع صوتي واحد نضيف (est) مثل

Ex/ tall → tallest, short → shortest cheap → cheapest

- اذا انتهت بحرف (y) يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (est) مثل

Ex/ heavy → heaviest happy → Happiest

- اذا كانت الصفة من اكثر من مقطع صوتي نضيف (most) قبل الصفة مثل:

Ex/ beautiful → more beautiful. Intelligent → more intelligent
expensive → more expensive

ملاحظة/ اذا جاء قبل الفراغ (the) نستخدم صفة التفضيل، اما اذا جاء بعد الفراغ (than) فنستخدم صفة المقارنة.

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. France is _______ than Britain. (small/ smaller/ smallest)
Ex. Ali is the _______ student in his group. (smart/ smarter/ smartest)
Ex. Big → bigger, beautiful → ___

تمرين D ص60 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واكمل الجمل التالية/ **مهم جدا**

Read and complete these sentences.

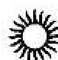
1 The most interesting building in Iraq is the Museum.
2 The most important industry in Iraq is the oil industry.
3 At home I am more helpful than my brother.
4 Climbing mountains is more dangerous than swimming.
5 The most beautiful buildings in Iraq are in Baghdad.

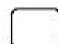
تمرين A ص61 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجدول التالي/ **للحفظ مهم جدا سؤال املاء**

Lesson 6 **A** Complete this table.

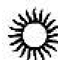
cold	colder	coldest
warm	warmer	warmest
small	smaller	smallest
big	bigger	biggest
hot	hotter	hottest
wet	wetter	wettest
large	larger	largest
nice	nicer	nicest
dry	drier	driest
sunny	sunnier	sunniest
rainy	rainier	rainiest

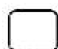
تمرين C ص62 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب ست جمل لمقارنة العراق بانكلترا/ **مهم جدا**

1 Iraq is hotter than England. 

2 England is colder than Iraq. 

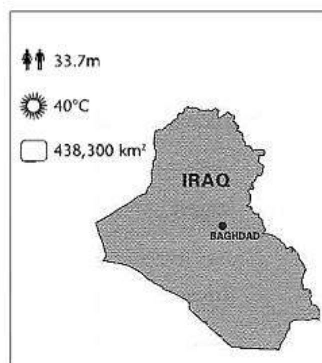
3 Iraq has a smaller population Than England. 

4 England is colder than Iraq. 

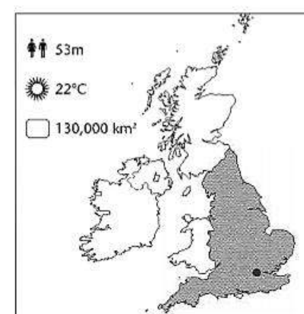
5 Iraq is bigger than England. 

6 England has larger population than Iraq. 

= population



= temperature = area



ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Have you ever been to Indonesia?/ هل ذهبت الى اندونيسيا من قبل؟

Talk about the pictures. Work out the meaning of the new words.

تحدث عن الصور/ حل معاني الكلمات الجديدة/ للاطلاع


An ape – the man of the woods


Pepper, coffee and rubber


Long, sandy beaches


Old temples


The Istiqlal Mosque, Jakarta


The country of a thousand islands


One of our famous volcanoes


Bird of paradise

Vocabulary

ape	قرد
woods	غابة
pepper	فلفل
rubber	مطاط
sandy	رملي
beaches	شواطئ
temples	معابد
mosque	جامع
volcanoes	براكين
island	جزيرة
paradise	جنة

تمرين A ص63 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل وصف اندونيسيا

Lesson 7 **A** **Complete this description of Indonesia.**
Use the information on page 41 of your Student's Book and this list.

Area:	1,010,443 square kilometres
Population:	195,000,000
Weather:	warm and wet
Agriculture:	coffee, tea, sugar, rice, pepper, rubber trees
Industry:	oil, gas
Places to visit:	volcanoes, beaches, rainforests, temples, mosques

Indonesia is a huge country with a large population. The weather is warm and wet. This is good for agriculture and many people are farmers. They grow coffee, tea, sugar, rice, pepper and rubber trees. They also produce oil and gas.

Indonesia is famous for its volcanoes. The most famous is Mount Rinjani. In the rain forest you can see beautiful birds of paradise and perhaps the ape, a big monkey with long, red hair. Indonesia's beaches are the most beautiful in the world. Go swimming and sailing there. You can visit old temples and pray at one of the biggest masques in the world. Enjoy your stay!

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين A ص64 من كتاب النشاط/ اجب على الاسئلة التالية عن نفسك/ **للاطلاع**

Lesson 8

A **Answer these questions about yourself.**

1 Have you ever told a lie? No, I haven't
2 Have you ever been to Lebanon? Yes, I have
3 Have you ever lost your purse? Yes, I have
4 Have you ever written to a friend in England? No, I haven't

تمرين B ص64 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب اسماء هذه الدول بالترتيب الابجدي/ **سؤال املاء مهم جدا**

B **Write the names of these countries in alphabetical order.**

USA	Saudi Arabia	Russia	Canada	Scotland
UAE	China	Yemen	Spain	France	Iraq

1 Canada 2 China 3 France 4 Iraq
5 Russia 6 Saudi Arabia 7 Scotland 8 Spain
9 UAE 10 USA 11 Yemen

ترتيب الجمل الاستفهامية

1- نضع اداة الاستفهام (ان وجدت في الجملة)
2- نضع الفعل المساعد، والافعال المساعدة هي (do/ does/ did/ is/ are / am/ was/ were/ can/ / have/ has/ had...)
3- نضع الفاعل
4- ثم نضع الفعل الرئيسي
ملاحظة/ اداة السؤال (how many) يأتي بعدها اسم معدود/ وال(how much) يأتي بعدها غير معدود ثم نكمل اجملة كما في الملاحظات السابقة

تمرين C ص64 من كتاب النشاط/ اعد ترتيب الجمل التالية لعمل سؤال صحيح/ **مهم جدا**

C **Reorder the words to make correct questions.**

1 thinking you what about are?
What are you thinking about?

2 lions come and where do from elephants?
Where do Elephants come from?

3 restaurants have in how many eaten you?
How many restaurants have you eaten in?

تمرين D ص64 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الشكل الصحيح للصفات التالية/ مهم جدا

D Write the correct form of the adjectives.

1 In Iraq the oil industry is (important) _more important__ than fishing.

2 I think that the (beautiful) _most beautiful___ buildings in Iraq are the mosques.

Lesson 9/ Round up/ مراجعة

Now you can do these things:

1 Talk about things you have done or have not done in your life.

I've been to Spain.
I've never ridden a horse.

2 Ask and answer questions about what people have done up to now and exactly when.

Have you ever climbed a mountain?
Yes, I have.
Have you ever flown in a plane?
No, I haven't. I've never flown in a plane.

- Have you ever seen an accident? (at any time up to now)
- Yes, I have.
- When did you see one? (at what time)
- I saw an accident last week.

3 Ask questions with a preposition at the end.

Which countries have you been to?
I have been to Scotland, England and Bahrain.
What did he talk about?
He talked about his holiday in France.

4 Compare countries.

Which has the larger population – England or Iraq?
England.
Which is bigger – Indonesia or Bahrain?
Indonesia.
Which country has the largest population in the world?
China.

5 Compare places.

The mountains in Iraq are more beautiful than the mountains in Jordan.
The most beautiful mountains in Iraq are near Mosul.

6 And you can …

- say where things and people come from.
- talk and write about your own country and other countries.

الان يمكنك عمل الاشياء التالية:

1- التحدث عن الاشياء التي عملتها في حياتك

Ex. I've been to Spain
Ex. I've never ridden a horse.

2- السؤال والجواب عما قام به الناس مسبقا حتى الان

Ex. Have you ever climbed mountain?
- yes, I have.

3- سؤال ينتهي بحرف جر

Ex. Which countries have you been to?

4- مقارنة البلدان

Ex. Which has the larger population Iraq or England?
- England

5- مقارنة الاماكن

Ex. The mountains in Iraq are more beautiful than the mountains in Jordan

تمرين B ص65 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجدول التالي/ **للحفظ املاء مهم جدا**

B Complete this table.

	wet	wetter	wettest
1	sad	sadder	saddest
2	happy	happier	happiest
3	exciting	more exciting	most exciting

تمرين C ص66 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ عن اسبانيا واكمل الجدول / **قطعة كتاب مهمة جدا**

قطعة كتاب مهمة جدا

C Read about Spain and complete the table.

Spain is quite a large country and nearly 47 million people live there. It is both industrial and agricultural. The farmers grow a lot of rice, fruit and vegetables. In the towns they make cars, ships, shoes and clothes. Perhaps tourism is the most important industry. Spain has more than 45 million visitors every year.

The best times to visit Spain are in spring and autumn when it is warm and dry. In winter the weather is often cold and snowy, especially in the mountains, and in summer it is very hot. There are many things for visitors to do. There are museums in the big towns and old buildings in the country. One of the most famous is the Al-Hambra in Granada. Millions of people go to Spain to swim off the sandy beaches of the south coast. Others go for the delicious food or, in winter, they go skiing on the snow-covered mountains.

اسبانيا بلد كبير بعض الشيء وحوالي 47 مليون شخص يعيش هناك. وكلا الجانبين الصناعي والزراعي مهمين، يزرع المزارعون الكثير من الرز، الفواكه، والخضروات، وفي المدينة يصنعون السيارات، السفن، الاحذية والملابس. ربما السياحة تعتبر من اهم الصناعات، حيث يبلغ زوار اسبانيا حوالي 45 مليون سائح بالسنة.

افضل الاوقات لزيارة اسبانيا هي الربيع والخريف، عندما يكون الجو دافئ وجاف. في الشتاء يكون الجو عادة بارد ومثلج، خاصة في الجبال، وفي الصيف حارة جدا، هنالك الكثير من الاشياء التي يمكن للسائح ان يفعلها، هنالك متاحف في المدن الكبيرة وبنايات قديمة في البلد. اشهرها الهامبرا في غرناطة، الملايين من الناس يذهبون لإسبانيا للسباحة خارج السواحل الرملية في السواحل الجنوبية. واخرون يذهبون للطعام اللذيذ، او يذهبون الى التزلج في الشتاء على الجبال المغطاة بالثلوج.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

تمرين ص66 من كتاب النشاط/ الاسئلة للحفظ من قطع الكتاب

FACTS ABOUT SPAIN

(1) Population: quite large country

(2) Agriculture: The farmers grow rice, fruit and vegetables

(3) Industry: They make cars, ships, shoes and clothes

Weather

(4) Spring and autumn: It's warm and dry in spring and autumn

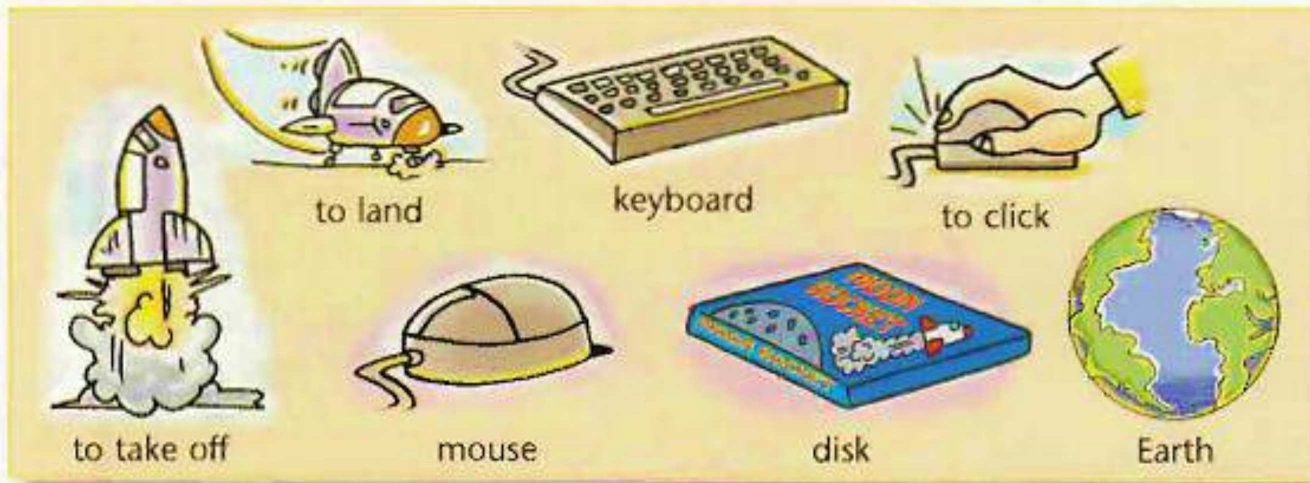
(5) Summer: It's very hot in summer

(6) Winter: It's cold and snowy in winter

(7) Places to visit: museums in the big towns and old buildings (Hambra in Granada)

and things to do: Some go to swim, some go for the delicious food, or in winter they go skiing in the snow- covered mountains

Lesson 10/ where have you been?/ اين كنت؟



Vocabulary

land	يهبط	keyboard	لوحة المفاتيح
click	ينقر	take off	يقلع
mouse	فأر	disk	قرص
earth	الارض		

Shatha was working on her computer in her room. Her mother shouted from the hall. 'Shatha, what are you doing? It's your favourite programme at 8 o'clock.'

'Homework, Mum,' said Shatha.

'Oh, well, come to the sitting room when you've finished.'

Shatha wrote two more words.

'Right,' she thought. 'That's that. I've done all my homework. I'll play this new game – *Moon Rocket*.' She picked up a disk and put it into the computer. She had to fly to the moon in a rocket.

Shatha's rocket took off. Danger left! A monster! Click on mouse. Dead. Next, danger right! A meteor! 'Quick,' thought Shatha. 'Use the keyboard.' Bang! Go on!

'Answer this question,' said a voice. Shatha read a question on the computer screen.

Which is the longest river in the world?
A The Mississippi
B The Nile
C The Amazon

'Click on B,' thought Shatha. There were more monsters, more meteors, more questions, then these words – 'Congratulations! Land on the moon.' Shatha's rocket landed on the moon very slowly. The computer showed pictures of the moon. There were dead volcanoes and huge deserts. In the sky was Earth – our home.

'That was fun,' thought Shatha, and turned the computer off. She went to the sitting room.

'Shatha!' said her father. 'Where have you been? It's 10 o'clock. You've missed your favourite programme.'

'Oh,' said Shatha. 'I've been to the moon.'

كانت شذى تعمل على حاسبها في غرفتها، صرخت والدتها من الصالة، "ماذا تفعلين يا شذى؟ انه برنامجك المفضل في الساعة الثامنة"

قالت شذى: "واجبي البيتي يا امي" اجابت والدتها: "تعالي الى غرفة الجلوس عندما تنتهين"

كتبت شذى كلمتين، وقالت لنفسها: "حسنا، هذا كافي، انهيت واجبي البيتي سوف العب هذه اللعبة الجديدة – صاروخ القمر-، التقطت القرص ووضعته في الحاسوب، عليها ان تطير في القمر بصاروخ.

اقلع صاروخ شذى، خطر الى اليسار، وحش، انقر على الفأر. ميت، التالي، خطر على اليمين، نيزك، قالت شذى لنفسها: "اسرعي، استخدمي لوحة المفاتيح" ضربة، انطلق.

قال صوت: "اجب على هذا السؤال
قرأت شذى السؤال الذي ظهر على الشاشة، (ما هو اطول نهر في العالم؟ الميسيسيبي/ النيل/ الامزون)

قالت شذى لنفسها: "سأختار الخيار الثاني" كان هناك الكثير من الوحوش والنيازك والاسئلة، ثم هذه الكلمات: تهانينا اهبط على سطح القمر، هبط صاروخ شذى على القمر ببطيء، اظهر الحاسوب صور للقمر، كان هناك براكين ميتة وصحراء ضخمة، وفي السماء كان الارض موطننا.

قالت شذى "كان هذا ممتعا" واغلقت الحاسوب، ذهبت الى غرفة الجلوس. قال والدها: "شذى، اين كنت، انها العاشرة، لقد فاتك برنامجك المفضل"

قالت شذى: "لقد كنت في القمر"

Vocabulary

moon	القمر
rocket	صاروخ
picked	يلتقط
monster	وحش
quick	اسرع
danger	خطر
meteor	نيزك
congratulations	تهانينا

تمرين A ص67 من كتاب النشاط/ استخرج الغريب/ **مهم جدا في الامتحان التحريري**

A **Find the odd one out. Circle the word.**

1	Germany	India	France	Scotland
2	pepper	oil	cotton	vegetables
3	rocket	car	rubber	plane
4	volcano	fort	temple	shed

تمرين E ص68 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب مقطعين قصيرين عن العراق/ سؤال انشاء مهم جدا للحفظ

انشاء الوحدة الخامسة

E Write two short paragraphs about Iraq.

Paragraph 1: Describe Iraq.
- how big it is
- how many people live there
- what they grow there
- what they make

Iraq is a big country. It has quite big population. Iraqi people grow rice, wheat, fruit and vegetables. The oil industry is very important in Iraq.

Visitors to Iraq can see ruins, the Citadel in Erbil and climbing mountains. They also can sail in marshes and go fishing.

العراق بلد كبير. ولديه تعداد سكاني كبير بعض الشيء. يزرع العراقيون الرز، القمح، الفواكه، والخضروات. صنعة النفط مهمة جدا في العراق.

يمكن للسائح الذي يزور العراق رؤية الاثار، قلعة اربيل، تسلق الجبال، يمكنه ايضا الابحار في الاهوار والذهاب للصيد.

تم بحمد الله اليونت الخامس

اختبر نفسك

Q1// Reading Comprehension

Read the following text carefully then do the following sentences.

Rashid had a text massage from Ahmed yesterday. He asked, "Where did Ali buy his new watch?" He liked it very much and he wanted to buy a new one. Rashid said, "Ali bought it by the internet." So that next day, Rashid ad Ahmed accessed the internet and try to find a suitable one.

1 – Who had a text massage? (Answer)
2- Where did Ali buy his watch from? (Answer)
3- Rashid and Ahmed try to --------- (Complete)
4-Ali bought a new computer. (T/F)

Q2// Textbook Passage:

Do the following from your textbook passage.

1 – What do people make in Oman? [Answer]
2- France has ----------- population [Complete]
3- Indian farmers grow Vegetables . [T/F]
4- Japan is ________ country.
5- Visitors to Japan can go shopping in big modern stores. [T/F]

Q3// Grammar:

A/ Choose the right one.

1 – have you ever been to Italy? Yes________.
2- oranges (come / comes) from Lebanon.
3- I have (ever/ never) eaten English food.
4- Khalid was with his mother. (question with who)
5-Iraq is _____ than England. (hot)

B/ Do as required.

1 –Oil is the _______ industry in Oman. [important/ more important/ most important]
2- want / Tanya / about / do/ and / Fuad / learn/ to / What? [Order]
3- My father visited England last month. [Change into present perfect]
4- thinking/ you/ what/ about are. [re-order]

Q4// Vocabulary:

Odd one out.

1 – fruit	cars	vegetables	rice
2- moon	lakes	sea	Australia
3- elephants	farmers	fishermen	visitors
4- plane	rocket	earth	boat

Q5// Spelling & Punctuation.

A// Fill the gabs with missing words.

1 – see → seen	ride ------------
2- small → smaller	rainy -----------
3- shop → shops	journey ------------
4- go ∨ went	see --------------

B// Punctuate the following sentence.

rana hasn't tidied her room.

Q6// Writing.

Write two short paragraph about Iraq Paragraph 1: Describe Iraq Paragraph 2: What visitors can see and do in Iraq.

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A Japanese pen-friend/ صديق ياباني بالمراسلة

اقرأ الرسالة واجب على الاسئلة فى كتاب النشاط/ القطعة مطلوبة فى الامتحان التحريرى مهم جدا



PO Box 261,
Soma,
Honshu,
Japan
12th April

Dear Fuad,

I read your name in a magazine. Would you like to be my pen-friend? I hope so. I am a Japanese boy and I am thirteen years old. As you can see, I live in a small town called Soma. My house is very near the sea. My favourite pastimes are fishing and collecting stamps.

What is Iraq like? Japan is not very big, but it is very beautiful. There are a number of large cities as well as small towns and villages. We have many mountains, rivers and lakes. Japan is very green because it rains a lot in summer. The wettest month is September. In winter it is very cold and sometimes it snows.

Would you like to visit Japan one day? There are lots of interesting things to see and do. For example, you can visit Disneyland, go to a baseball match or learn to do judo. You can also visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.

Please write and tell me all about yourself and your country.

Yours,
Yuki Ono

سوما
هونشو
اليابان
12 ابريل

عزيزي فؤاد

قرأت اسمك في المجلة، هل تود ان تصبح صديقي بالمراسلة؟، انا أمل ذلك. انا فتى ياباني وعمري 13 سنة، كما ترى انا اعيش في بلدة صغيرة تدعى سوما، بيتي قريب جدا من البحر، هوايتي المفضلة صيد السمك وجمع الطوابع.
كيف يبدوا العراق؟ اليابان ليست كبيرة جدا. لكنها جميلة جدا. هنالك الكثير من المدن الكبيرة بالاضافة الى البلدات والقرى الصغيرة، هنالك الكثير من الجبال، الانهار والبحيرات، اليابان خضراء جدا لأنها تمطر كثيرا في الصيف، اكثر الشهور رطوبة هو شهر سبتمبر. في الشتاء يكون الجو بارد جدا وبعض الاحيان يتساقط الثلج.
هل تود ان تزور اليابان في يوم ما؟ هنالك الكثير من الاشياء الممتعة لتراها وتفعلها، على سبيل المثال يمكنك ان تزور ديزني لاند، الذهاب الى مباراة بيسبول، او تعلم الجودو، كما يمكنك ان تزور الحدائق او الذهاب لرؤية مسرحية يابانية قديمة.
ارجو ان تكتب لي وتخبرني عنك وعن بلدك
يوكي اونو

اسئلة القطعة للحفظ/ **مهمة جدا في الامتحان التحريري**

1- where is Yuki from? — من اي بلد يوكي؟
- Yuki is from Japan. — يوكي من اليابان.

2- how old is Yuki? — كم عمر يوكي؟
- thirteen years old. — ثلاثة عشر

3- where does he live? — اين يسكن يوكي؟
- he lives in small town called soma. — يسكن في بلدة صغيرة تدعى سوما.

4- what does he like (pastimes)? — ما هي هواياته
- his pastimes are fishing and collecting stamps. — يحب الصيد وجمع الطوابع

5- Japan is very green because ______________ — اليابان خضراء جدا لأنها _____
- because it rains a lot in summer. — لانها تمطر كثيرا في فصل الصيف

6- the wettest month is __________. — اكثر الاشهر رطوبة هو شهر _____
- September. — سبتمبر

B Use the linking words and phrases to complete the sentences below.

1 Use _but__ to link two ideas of different kinds.
2 Use __because_ to give a reason for something.
3 Use _or_ when you can choose between two things.
4 Use _and__ to link two ideas of the same kind.
5 Use _As well as_ to include extra choices in a list.

ادوات الربط

ملاحظات قواعدية **ادوات الربط/ conjunctions**

تستخدم ادوات الربط للربط بين جملتين، او كلمتين، وتأتي في وسط الجملتين او الكلمتين وكل واحدة من هذه الادوات لها استخدام كما في التالي:

1- but- وتعني (لكن) وتربط بين جملتين مختلفتين، ونقصد بـ(مختلفتين) اذا كانت الجملة الاولى مثبتة تكون الثانية منفية، واذا كانت الجملة الاولى منفية تكون الاخرى مثبتة، او اذا احتوت الجملة الاولى على صفة ايجابية احتوت الثانية على صفة سلبية و هكذا، مثل:

Ex. I bought a CD player **but** it didn't work. اشتريت مشغل اقراص لكنه لم يعمل
Ex. The match was interesting **but** the weather was horrible. المباراة كانت ممتعة لكن الجو كان فضيعا

حيث نلاحظ في المثال الاول ان الجملة الاولى التي سبقت but مثبتة والتي جاءت بعدها منفية ، وفي المثال الاخر نجد ان الصفة الاولى (ممتعة) هي صفة ايجابية والصفة الاخرى (فضيع) على العكس منها صفة سلبية.

2- and- وتعني (و) وتربط بين جملتين متشابهتين، اي اذا كانت الجملة الاولى مثبتة الثانية كذلك مثبتة واذا كانت الجملة الاولى منفية تكون الثانية منفية ايضا. واذا كانت الجملة الاولى تحمل صفة ايجابية يكون في الثانية صفة ايجابية ايضا. مثل:

Ex. The weather is hot **and** sunny. الجو مشمس وحار
Ex. I bought a sweater for Nadia **and** a shirt for Amna. اشتريت قمصلة لناديا وقميص لآمنة

3- because- وتعني (لأن) وتعطي السبب، اي انها تربط بين الجملة وسببها.

Ex. Japan is green **because** it rains a lot in summer. اليابان خضراء لأنها تمطر كثيرا في الصيف.

4- or- وتعني (او) وتفيد التخيير، وعادة ما تأتي مع الجمل الاستفهامية:

Ex. Do you like red T-shirt **or** do you like blue one better.

5- as well as- وتعني (بالاضافة الى) وتستخدم لاعطاء خيارات اضافية

Ex. In the zoo I saw elephants and lions **as well a**s tigers.

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. The car won't start. There isn't any petrol in it. [Join: Use: because]
Ex. I bought a watch for Nadia. I bought a sweater for Amna. [Join]
Ex. There are birds and insects in the zoo. There are also large animals like tigers, lions and elephants. [Join]
Ex. Yousef bought a CD player, ---------- it didn't work. [as well as/ but/ because]
Ex. Do you like the red shirt? Do you like the blue one better? [Join]

تمرين C ص70-71 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام احد ادوات الربط/ **مهم جدا**

C **Now complete these sentences. Use each of the five link words or expressions once only.**

1 The car won't start. There isn't any petrol in it.

The car won't start **because** there isn't any petrol in it

2 I bought a watch for Nadia. I bought a sweater for Amna.

I bought a watch for Nadia **and** a sweater for Amna.

3 There are birds and insects in the zoo. There are also large animals like tigers, lions and elephants.

There are insects in the zoo **as well as** large animals like tigers lions and elephsnts.

4 Youssef bought a CD player. It didn't work.

Yousef bought CD **but** it didn't work

5 Do you like the red shirt? Do you like the blue one better?

Do you like red T-shit **or** the blue one better.



D **Nationalities**

Words for nationalities are adjectives. We usually make them by changing the name of the country the person belongs to.

Examples: A person from Japan has *Japanese* nationality.
A person from France has *French* nationality.

Sometimes the adjective is completely different.
Example: A person from Holland has *Dutch* nationality.

We often use these letters to make the adjectives: *i, ian, an, n, ish.*

الجنسيات

كلمات الجنسيات تعتبر من الصفات، يمكن عمل الجنسيات بتحويل اسم البلد الى الشخص الذي يعود اليه.
على سبيل المثال: الشخص الذي جاء من اليابان تكون جنسيته ياباني...

نستخدم هذه الحروف في نهاية اسماء البلدان لعمل الجنسيات (i/ ian/ an/ n/ ish/ ese) مثل

Japan → Japanese Italy→ Italian..

بعض الجنسيات تكون مختلفة تماما عن اسم البلد المشتق منه اي انها شاذه ولا تخضع للقاعدة مثل

Holland → Dutch

اكمل الجدول التالي بعمل جنسيات/ الجدول **مهم جدا للحفظ**

-i	-ian, -an, -n	-ish
Iraq – Iraqi	Canada – Canadian	England – English
Bahrain – Bahraini	Italy – Italian	Spain – Spanish
Oman – Omani	India – Indian	Ireland – Irish
Yemen – Yemeni	Palestine – Palestinian	Turkey – Turkish
Pakistan – Pakistani	America – American	Sweden – Swedish
Qatar – Qatari	Germany – German	Scotland – Scottish

تمرين E ص72 من كتاب النشاط/ تخيل ان يوكي هو صديقك، اكتب رسالة للرد عليه واتبع الخطوات/ **انشاء مهم جدا**

E Imagine Yuki is your pen-friend. Write a reply to his letter in your copybook. Follow these steps.

1. Follow the plan of Yuki's letter. Look back at SB44.
2. What will you tell Yuki in each paragraph? Write notes.
3. Write a draft letter.
4. Check and correct your spelling, punctuation and grammar.
5. Read your letter to your partner. Can you make it better?
6. Write your final copy in your best handwriting. Remember to write your address and the date.

انشاء الوحدة السادسة

Al-Abbas st.
Karbala'a
Iraq
15. Feb

Dear Yuki,

I'd like to be pen friends. I'm from Iraq and I'm thirteen. I live in the center of the city. I live with my parents.

Iraq is a big country. It is very nice and it has many places to visit. There are mountains and waterfalls in the north , marshes in the south and old ruins. Iraqi people are very friendly and helpful.
I hope I can visit Japan. I want to learn to do judo.

Yours,
Ahmed Ali.

اود ان نصبح اصدقاء، انا من العراق، وعمري 13 سنة، اعيش في مركز المدينة مع والداي. العراق بلد كبير انه لطيف جدا وفيه الكثير من الاماكن لزيارتها، يوجد الكثير من الجبال، الشلالات في الشمال، الاهوار في الجنوب والاثار القديمة، العراقيين ودودين جدا ومتعاونين. اتمنى ان ازور اليابان في احد الايام، اريد ان اتعلم الجودو

Samar's pen-friend/ صديقة سمر بالمراسلة

Read and work out the conversation.

اقرأ وحل المحادثة/ للاطلاع

Dana: 1
Samar: I'm writing a letter.
Dana: 2
Samar: I'm writing to Judy.
Dana: 3
Samar: She's my pen-friend.
Dana: 4
Samar: In Canada. She's Canadian.
Dana: 5
Samar: I advertised in a magazine for a pen-friend.
Dana: 6
Samar: Of course you can.
Dana: 7
Samar: Of course they don't. They come from countries all over the world.
Dana: 8
Samar: Yes, they are. Judy sent them to me.
Dana: 9
Samar: Yes, I have. I'll get it for you.



What did Dana say?

a) Where does she live?
b) And do all pen-friends come from Canada?
c) Who's Judy?
d) Have you got the name of the magazine?
e) What are you doing, Samar?
f) How did you find her?
g) Who are you writing to?
h) Oh, can I do that too?
i) Are those photographs of Canada?

Vocabulary	
Advertised	اعلن
magazine	مجلة
of course	بالطبع
countries	بلدان
world	عالم

تمرين lesson3 ص72 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب اجوبة قصيرة لهذه الاسئلة من خلال قطعة صديقة سمر / للاطلاع

Lesson 3 Read SB45. Write short answers to these questions.

1 What nationality do you think Samar and Dana are?
Iraqi

2 In which countries can you find pen-friends?
In countries all over the world.

3 Where did Samar get the photographs of Canada?
From judy (her pen-friend)

4 Why did Dana ask for the name of the magazine?
She wanted to find a pen-friend

Which one is Yuki?/ اي منهم يوكي؟

Yuki sent this description to Fuad.

ارسل يوكي هذا الوصف الى فؤاد

I am quite short and I have short black hair. I will be wearing a T-shirt and a green jacket at the airport. You will recognize my parents easily. My father is very tall and he has glasses. He always wears a dark suit. My mother is shorter than my father. Her hair is grey. She always wears a kimono.

ملاحظات قواعدية/

description /الوصف

يقسم الوصف الى عدة اقسام:

1- وصف المظهر العام للشخص: كأن يكون (الطول/ السمن/ الشكل/ الجمال....) ويمكن وصف المظهر العام كالتالي:

الفاعل + (is/ are/ am) + **الصفة**

Ex. Suha is **tall**. Ez. Ali is **hardworking**.

2- وصف ما يملكه شخص سواء كان ضمن مظهره (شعر/ لون عيون/ فم....) او كان شيء مملوك (حقيبة/ هاتف....)

الفاعل + (has/ have) + **صفة او لون الشيء** + ما يملكه الشخص

Ex. She has **big** eyes. Ex. He has **black** bag.

3- وصف ما يرتديه شخص (ملابس): وتكون القاعدة كالتالي:

فاعل + (is/ are/ am) + wearing + **صفة ولون الملابس** + الملابس

Ex. Muna is wearing **Black** skirt. Ex. Ali is wearing **beautiful** jeans.

---

future continuous /المستقبل المستمر

يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتحدث عن احداث سوف تحدث في المستقبل في وقت محدد. وتكون القاعدة كالاتي:

فاعل + will be + ing فعل يحمل + تكملة

Ex. Yuki will be wearing a T-shirt and green jacket.

عند النفي نضيف (not) الى الفعل المساعد (will)

Ex. Yuki will not be wearing a T-shirt and green jacket.

اما في حالة الاستفهام فيتقدم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل

Ex. will Yuki be wearing a T-shirt and green jacket?

تمرين C ص73 من كتاب النشاط/ جد كلمات في وصف يوكي ترادف هذه الكلمات/ **مرادفات مهمة جدا**

C Find words in Yuki's description on page 46 of your Student's Book that mean the following:

1 know _recognize 2 father and mother parents__

3 a Japanese dress _kimono____

تمرين E ص73 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب وصف لكي يميزك صديقك/ **انشاء مهم جدا**

انشاء الوحدة السادسة
النموذج الثاني

E Write a description.

Imagine your pen-friend is coming to visit you. You and your parents are going to meet him or her at the airport.
Write a description so that your friend will recognize you.

Remember! Look back at the Writing tips. (Use your copybook.)

I am quite tall and thin. I have short brown hair. I will be wearing white shirt and black jacket. You can recognize my parents easily. My father is tall and he will be wearing black suit. My mother is quite short. She will be wearing a coat.

انا طويل بعض الشيء ونحيف، شعري بني قصير. سوف ارتدي قميص ابيض وسترة سوداء. يمكنك ان تميز والداي بسهولة. ابي طويل وسوف يكون مرتديا بدلة سوداء. امي قصيرة بعض الشيء وسوف تكون مرتدية معطف.

Lesson 5/ Fuad meets Yuki/ فؤاد يلتقي بـ يوكي

  Listen and read. Then practise the introductions.

استمع واقرأ/ **للاطلاع**





Vocabulary

Parents	والدان
noticed	لاحظ
strange	غريب
traditional	تقليدي
signs	علامات
friendly	ودود

تمرين A ص74 من كتاب النشاط/ جد الكلمات التي تعني الاتي/

Lesson 5

A **Read page 47 of your Student's Book and find words that mean the following:**

1 while they were driving to the house On the way
2 saw noticed
3 new to him strange
4 the opposite of 'modern' traditional
5 names and notices signs
6 did not know the meaning of Couldn't understand a word
7 the other people (in Yuki's family) The rest
8 frightened by Afraid of

تمرين D ص75 من كتاب النشاط/ قارن الاشخاص في عائلة يوكي/

D **Compare the people in Yuki's family.**
Use the correct forms of these adjectives to complete the sentences:

young	tall	plump	big	small	short	old

1 Yuki is younger than Giro, but older than Reiko.
2 Mrs Ono is shorter and plumper than Mr Ono.
3 Mr Mitsubishi is bigger than Mr Ono.
4 Reiko is the smallest person in the family and Mr Mitsubishi is the tallest.

Lesson 6/ Fuads first meal in Japan/ وجبة فؤاد الاولى في اليابان



Mrs Ono: Come and eat, Fuad. Are you hungry?
Fuad: Yes, I am. But where do I sit?

السيد اونو: تعال واكل يا فؤاد. هل انت جائع؟
فؤاد: نعم، لكن اين اجلس؟



Yuki: We don't sit on chairs when we eat. We kneel on the floor, like this.
Fuad: I see. We sit on the floor in my house.

يوكي: نحن لا نجلس على كراسي، نحن نركع على الارض هكذا
فؤاد: فهمت، نحن نجلس على الارض في بيتنا



Mrs Ono: Let's eat then.
Fuad: What are these?

السيد اونو: فلنأكل اذا
فؤاد: ما هذه

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Yuki: Chopsticks. In Japan we always eat with chopsticks.
Fuad: Oh! In my country we usually eat with knives, forks and spoons.

يوكي: عيدان الاكل. في اليابان نأكل دائما باستخدام العيدان.

فؤاد: اوه، في بلدنا نحن نأكل دائما باستخدام السكاكين، الشوكات والملاعق.



Fuad: It's harder with chopsticks.
Yuki: You'll learn.
Fuad: Or I'll be hungry!

فؤاد: انها اصعب باستخدام العيدان

يوكي: سوف تتعلم

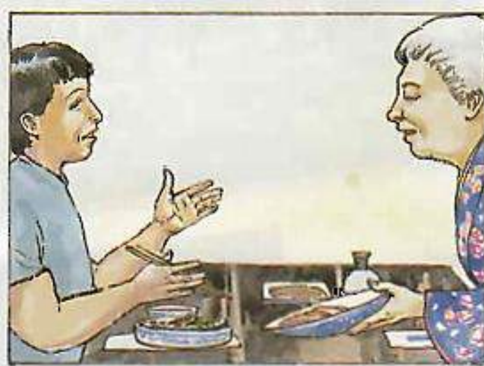
فؤاد: او سوف اجوع



Fuad: This is very nice fish. How do you cook it?
Mrs Ono: We don't cook it. This is raw fish. We eat it with a sauce.

فؤاد: هذه سمكة لذيذة جدا كيف قمتي بطبخها؟

السيدة اونو: نحن لا نطبخها هذه سمكة نية نحن نأكلها بالصاص



Fuad: Really! At home my mother always cooks the fish.
Mrs Ono: Well, sometimes I cook fish, but I like it this way.

فؤاد: حقا؟ في بيتنا امي دائما تطبخ السمك.

السيدة اونو: حسنا، نحن نطبخ السمك في بعض الاحيان، لكنني احبها بهذه الطريقة



Fuad: Do you cook the meat?
Mrs Ono: Of course. We always cook meat. Have some of these vegetables.
Fuad: Oh, thanks. Well, it's different from home, but it tastes nice.

فؤاد: هل تطبخون اللحم؟
السيدة اونو: بالطبع نحن دائما نطبخ اللحم، خذ بعض هذه الخضروات.
فؤاد: اوه شكرا، حسنا ، انها تختلف عما في بيتنا لكن طعمها لذيذ

Vocabulary **مفردات مهمة جدا للحفظ (معاني)**

Hungry	جائع	spoons	ملاعق
kneel	يركع	raw	ني
chopsticks	عيدان	taste	طعم
knives	سكاكين	forks	شوكة

تمرين A ص 75 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ ص 48 من كتاب الطالب واجب على الاسئلة التالية

A **Read pages 48 and 49 of your Student's Book and tick the true statements.**
Put a tick in column 1 if it is true for Japan.
Put a tick in column 2 if it is true for Iraq.

		Japan	Iraq
1	People kneel on the floor when they eat.	✓	☐
2	People sometimes sit on the floor when they eat.	☐	✓
3	People always cook fish.	☐	✓
4	People always cook meat.	✓	✓
5	People sometimes eat with knives, forks and spoons.	☐	✓

تمرين B ص76 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية عن اليابان باستخدام ادوات التكرار/ مهم سؤال مفردات

B **Complete these sentences about Japan.**
Use *always*, *sometimes* or *never*.

1 People _always___ kneel on the floor when they eat.
2 People _never____ sit on the floor when they eat.
3 People __always__ eat with chopsticks.
4 People _never____ use knives, forks and spoons.
5 People _sometimes_ eat raw fish.
6 People _always____ cook meat.

تمرين C ص76 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم اجوبتك من تمرين B واكتب عن الفرق بين العراق واليابان/ **انشاء مهم جدا**

انشاء الوحدة السادسة/ النموذج الثالث

C **Use your answers in Exercises A and B to write about the differences between Japan and Iraq.**

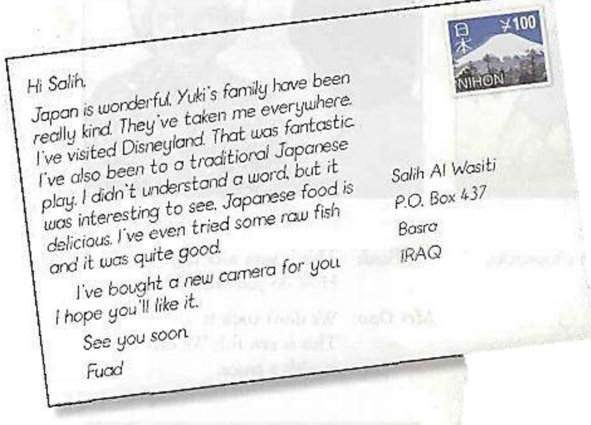
In Japan, people always kneel on the floor, but in Iraq, we sometimes sit on the floor.
Japanese people always eat with chopsticks, but we usually eat with knives, forks and spoons.
Japanese people sometimes eat raw fish, but in Iraq, we always cook fish.

في اليابان، يركع الناس دائما على الارض، لكن في العراق نحن بعض الاحيان نجلس على الارض. يأكل اليابانيون دائما باستخدام اعواد الاكل، في حين نأكل نحن باستخدام السكاكين، الشوكات والملاعق. يأكل اليابانيون السمك الني بعض الاحيان لكن في العراق دائما نطبخ السمك.

Lesson 7/ a postcard from Fuad/ طابع من فؤاد

Read the postcard. Then answer the questions.

اقرأ الطابع واجب على الاسئلة/ للاطلاع



1 How does Fuad feel about his holiday? Which words in his postcard tell you this?

2 Note down the things he has done in Japan. Which did he like best, next best, and so on?

Discuss your answers with the class.

تمرين B ص77 من كتاب النشاط/ تخيل انك في زيارة للعراق، اكتب طابع لصديق في بلد اخر/ انشاء مهم جدا

انشاء الوحدة السادسة /النموذج الرابع

B Write a postcard in your copybook.

Imagine you are a visitor on holiday in Iraq. Write a postcard to a friend in another country.

Here are some things you can write about, but you can use your own ideas. These are not in order.



Hi Giro,

I am visiting Iraq now. It is a nice country. I arrived two weeks ago. I stayed in a big hotel. The weather is not very cold. The Iraqi people are very friendly and helpful. They make different kinds of delicious kinds of food. Some of the Iraqi men are wearing dishdasha and women are wearing scarf and cloak. I've taken some photos for you.

See you soon.

Kate

مرحبا غيرو،

انا ازور العراق الان. انه بلد لطيف، وصلت قبل اسبوعين وبقيت في فندق كبير. الجو ليس بارد جدا، العراقيون ودودين ومتعاونون جدا، يصنعون مختلف انواع الاكلات اللذيذة، بعض الرجال العراقيون يرتدون الدشداشة والنساء يرتدين الحجاب والعباءة ، التقطت بعض الصور لك.

اراك قريبا

كايت

تمرين B ص80 من كتاب النشاط/ صف الرجلين

B Describe these two men.

1 Tom



2 Mike



1 Tom is quite tall, he has black hair, he is wearing black jacket

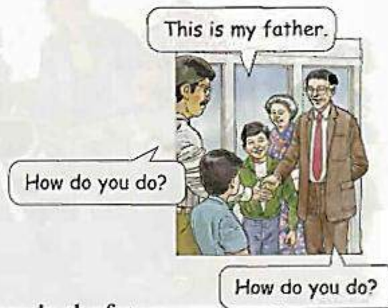
2 Mike is quite short, he has long black hair, he is plump, he is wearing red T-shirt.

Lesson 9/ round up/ مراجعة

1 Described people.

He's very tall and thin.
He's short and plump.
He has grey hair.
He wears glasses.
She has long, dark hair.
She's wearing a white blouse and a blue skirt.

2 Practised introductions.



3 Talked about things that will happen in the future and continue for some time.

All continuous tenses describe something that goes on for some time.

Examples:

a) Yesterday, I was watching TV when Abla rang me. (Past continuous)
b) I'm sitting here thinking about what I'd like to eat. (Present continuous)
c) At this time on Thursday I will be playing basketball. (Future continuous)

4 And you have ...

- Listening: made notes of details you have heard.
- Reading: worked out meanings of words; worked out how someone feels because of the words he/she used; developed understanding of paragraphs.
- Writing: written a letter and a postcard and tried to make your writing interesting to the person reading it.
- Project: made plans to find a pen-friend, chosen the country you want a pen-friend in and found out about the country.

Maybe you have found a pen-friend.

1- وصف الناس

Ex. He is very tall. هو طويل جدا
Ex. she has long dark hair. لديها شهر اسود طويل

2- التدرب على التقديم

Ex. This is my father. هذا ابي
Ex. How do you do? كيف حالك

3- التحدث عن اشياء ستحدث في المستقبل وتستمر لفترة معينة

Ex. I will be playing basketball.

4- وكذلك...

الاستماع عمل ملاحظات للتفاصيل التي سمعتها
القراءة حل المعاني للكلمات
الكتابة كتابة رسالة وطابع ومحاولة جعل كتابتك ممتعة للقارئ
المشروع عمل خطط لصديق بالمراسلة...

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

A wolf in the forest/ ذئب في الغابة

John Harper, a Canadian, was flying his small plane. With him were his wife, Clare, and his two children, Lucy, aged four and Ben, aged nine. They were flying over a forest. Suddenly, the engine stopped.

'What's the matter? Why has the engine stopped?' asked Clare.

'I don't know,' said John. He tried to start it again, but nothing happened.

'It's no good,' said John. 'It won't start. We're going down.'

John was lucky. He found a clear place between the trees and landed the plane. Nobody was hurt. They climbed out and looked around.

'Where are we?' asked Clare.

'I don't know,' answered John.

'Well, we can't stay here,' said Clare. 'Which way do we go?'

'Hey, Dad! Look!' said Ben. He pointed to some trees. 'There's a big dog up there near the trees.'

'That's not a dog. It's a wolf,' said John.

'Is it dangerous?' asked Clare.

'No,' said John. 'Wolves don't hurt people.'

The wolf came towards them, then moved away, came towards them again and moved away again.

'I think he wants us to follow him,' said Ben.

'Well, I don't know where we are Maybe he does,' said John. 'Let's follow him.'

They followed the wolf through the trees. Every now and again, the wolf stopped, looked at them and then moved off again. After about two hours, they came to a road. Just off the road was a village.

'Thank God,' said John. 'We can phone from the village.'

'Dad, where's the wolf?' asked Ben. They looked around, but the wolf was not there anymore.

جون هاربر، رجل كندي، كان طائرا في طيارته الصغيرة، وكانت مع زوجته كلارا، واولاده الصغار لوسي عمرها اربع سنوات، وبن عمره تسعة.

كانوا طائرين فوق غابة، فجأة توقف المحرك، سألت كلارا: "ما الامر، لماذا توقف المحرك؟"، قال جون: "لا اعرف" وحاول ان يشغله مرة اخرى لكن لم يحدث شيء.

قال جون: "انه ليس جيدا، لن يعمل المحرك، سوف نهبط"

كان جون محظوظا، وجد مكان بين الاشجار وهبط بالطائرة، لم يتأذى احد. تسلقوا للخارج ونظروا حولهم. سألت كلارا: "اين نحن؟" اجابها جون: "لا اعرف". قالت كلارا: "حسنا لا يمكننا البقاء هنا، في اي اتجاه نذهب؟"

قال بن: "انظر يا ابي" واشار الى مجموعة اشجار "هناك كلب كبير بالقرب من الاشجار"

قال جون: "انه ليس كلب، انه ذئب"، قالت كلارا: "هل هو خطير؟" رد جون: "لا، الذئاب لا تؤذي البشر". جاء الذهب نحوهم ثم ذهب بعيدا، جاء مرة اخرى ذم ذهب بعيدا. قال بن: "اعتقد انه يريدنا ان نتبعه، انا لا اعرف اين نحن ربما هو من يعرف، فلنتبعه"

اتبعوا الذئب بين الاشجار بين حين وحين يتوقف الذئب ينظر اليهم ثم يمشي مرة اخرى، بعد مرور ساعتين وصلوا الى شارع وخلف الشارع كان هناك قرية، قال جون: "حمدا لله، يمكننا ان نتصل من القرية"، سأل بن: "ابي، اين الذئب؟" نظروا حولهم، لم يكن موجودا بعدها.

Vocabulary

engine	محرك
plane	طائرة
dangerous	خطير
village	قرية
wolf	ذئب
followed	اتبع

الاسئلة للحفظ/ مهمة جدا

1- **What is the nationality of John Harper?**
- he is Canadian.

2- **What happened to the plane?**
- the engine stopped.

3- **Who helped them?**
- a wolf

4- **Who is clare?**
- his wife

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تمرين A ص 82 من كتاب النشاط/ اي الكلمات التي تتطابق/ **مفردات مهمة**

A Which words go together? Choose the correct words from the box and write them in the spaces below.

magazine	postcard	camera	kneel	airport	lake

1 photographs _camera__ 2 plane __airport__
3 advertize _magazine 4 boat _lake——
5 holiday -postcard- 6 sit —kneel—

تمرين C ص82 من كتاب النشاط/ استخرج الغريب/ **مهم جدا جدا**

C Find the odd one out. Circle the word.

1	uncle	brother	friend	sister
2	jacket	glasses	T-shirt	kimono
3	book	copybook	magazine	radio
4	snow	mountain	lake	river
5	town	village	beach	city
6	knife	cup	fork	spoon

تمرين D ص83 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية بما يناسبها/ **سؤال اسقاط مهم جدا**

D Complete the sentences with the correct words.

chopsticks	uncle	arrivals hall	postcard	kimono	plump

1 We meet people coming off a plane in the _Arrivals hall____.
2 Some Japanese women wear a traditional Japanese dress called a kimono__.
3 If somebody is a bit fat, it is nicer to say he is plump_____.
4 People eat with _chopsticks___ in Japan.
5 A _postcard_____ usually has a picture and a stamp on it.
6 My _uncle___ is my father's or my mother's brother.

تمرين E ص83 من كتاب النشاط/ اربط الجمل باستخدام الاداة المناسبة/ **مهم جدا**

E **Join these sentences together using suitable link words or phrases. You may have to leave out some words in the second sentences.**

1 I'd like to go to the football match. I'm too tired.

I'd like to go to the football match but I'm too tired

2 Rashid was very happy. He found a pen-friend in France.

Richard is very happy because he found a pen-friend in France

3 Vegetarians eat rice and fish. They eat eggs, fruit and vegetables too.

Vegetarians eat rice and fish as well as eggs, fruit and vegetables too.

4 She won't talk to me. She won't phone me.

She won't talk to me or phone me

قطعة
كتاب
مهمة جدا

تمرين F ص84 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واجب على الاسئلة/ **قطعة مطلوبة للامتحان التحريري مهم جدا**

F **Read and answer the questions. Write short answers.**

Amal has a pen-friend called Kate. Kate lives in Washington, the capital city of America. Last month, she visited Amal and her family. Amal, her mother and her young sister were at Baghdad Airport to meet Kate. Amal's father was not there because he was working. They drove to Amal's house. Amal and her mother cooked an evening meal. They cooked rice, fish and vegetables. They did not cook any meat because Kate is a vegetarian. That means she does not eat meat.

Kate's pastimes are taking photographs and collecting pictures of birds. The next day, Friday, Amal's father took the two girls out in his car looking for birds. Kate was very happy because she got lots of photographs of birds that live in Iraq but don't live in America.

Amal took Kate to Zawraa Park and to the National Museum. Kate really liked the museum. In particular, she liked the old jewellery and the statues. She took photographs of them, of course.

Kate had a wonderful time in Iraq. She came to Iraq for two weeks, but she stayed for three weeks. Next year, Amal and her mother will visit Kate's family in America. Amal is very excited about this.

لدى امل صديقة تدعى كيت، تسكن كيت في واشنطن التي هي عاصمة امريكا، زارت الشهر الماضي امل وعائلتها. كانت امل وامها واختها الصغرى في انتظار كيت في المطار لمقابلتها. لم يكن ابو امل هناك في المطار لانه كان يعمل، ذهبوا الى بيت امل. امل وامها طبخوا وجبة المساء. طبخوا الرز والسمك والخضار. لم يأكلوا اي لحوم لأن كيت نباتية، وهذا يعني انها لا تأكل اللحوم.

هواية كيت هي التقاط الصور وجمع صور الطيور، في اليوم التالي ، الجمعة، ابو امل اخذ الفتاتين في سيارته بحثا عن الطيور، كانت كيت سعيدة جدا لأنها التقطت الكثير من صور الطيور التي تعيش في العراق ولا تعيش في امريكا.
اخذت امل كيت الى متنزه الزوراء والى المتحف الوطني. احبت كيت المتحف. بالاخص المجوهرات القديمة والتماثيل، واخذت صور لهم بالطبع.

حضت كيت بوقت رائع في العراق، جاءت للعراق لمدة اسبوعين لكنها بقت لثلاث اسابيع، السنة القادمة سوف تزور امل وعائلتها عائلة كيت في امريكا. وامل متحمسة جدا لهذا.

Vocabulary

Meet	يقابل
airport	مطار
arrive	يصل
place	مكان
travel	يسافر

الاسئلة للحفظ

1 What nationality is Kate? _American____

2 How many people met Kate at the airport? _Three_______

3 Why didn't Amal's father go to the airport? _He was working______

4 What month did Kate arrive in Iraq? _Last month___

5 Why didn't they have meat for dinner? _Because Kate doesn't eat meat

6 What were Amal's father, Amal and Kate looking for? _Birds_______

7 Which place in Iraq did Kate really like? _The museum______

8 What did she photograph? _The birds, old jewelry and the statues___

9 How long did Kate stay in Iraq? _Three months______

10 Who will travel to America with Amal? Her mother_______

تم بحمد الله اليونت السادس

Q1/ Reading Comprehension.

Read the following text carefully the do the questions bellow.

Jean and Mark were twins. They were ten years old they were in the same class at their school. A few weeks ago, their English teacher told all the children to write about their cats. The children Should give teacher their writings on Monday. The teacher read all the writing, but she said "Jean your writing is the same as your brother!'' "Yes" answered Jean quickly. ''It is the same cat."

1 – What should the children write about?
2 – Jean and Mark were friends. [T / F]
3 – The children gave the teacher their pictures. {T/F]
4- The teacher/ mother read all writings.
5 – Why were Jean and his brother's writings the same?

Q2/ Textbook Passage.

Do the following from your textbook passage.

1 – What are Yuki's pastimes?
2- How many people met Kate at the airport?
3 – where does Yuki live?
4- Japan is green because_____?
5- Yuki's house near the sea [T/ F]
6- Which place in Iraq did Kate really like?

Q 3/ Grammar:

A// Do as required.

1 – I will read a book between 7 p.m. and 8p.m. [Change into future continuous]
2 – Salim is Yamani. [Make question]
3 – Vegetarians eat rice and fish. They eat eggs, fruit and vegetables too. [Join]
4 – is wearing / Your / blue / father / shirt [Order]
5 – She paints pictures for flowers. [Use: usually]

B// Choose the right one.

1 – My uncle [is wearing / has] a black hair.
2 – We go to the beach every holiday. We [sometimes / never] go to the beach.
3 – Adel is an [Iraq / Iraqi] student.
4 – We [will be / be will] watching TV. at ten o'clock.
5- yousef bought CD, it didn't work. (and/ but).

Q3/ Spelling & Punctuation

A// Fill the blanks with missing words.

1 – find → found	come ---------
2- village → villages	glass -------
3 – I am → I'm	What is -------
4- short →shorter	plump --------
5 – big X small	young X -------
6- England → English	Ireland --------

B// Punctuate the following sentence.

this is muna's sister

Q5 Vocabulary:

A/ Match the words in box 'A' with words in box 'B'

A	advertise	sit	plane
B	airport	magazine	kneel

B/ Find the odd one out.

1 – snow	lake	mountain	river
2 – friend	father	sister	brother
3 – copybook	radio	book	magazine

Q6// Writing: Choose either A or B

A/ Imagine Yuki is your friend. Writ a replay to his letter. Tell him about yourself and your country.

B/ Imagine you will meet your pen friend with your parents at the airport. Write a description So that your friend will recognize you.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437







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Instructions/ تعليمات



وصل الصور بالجمل

Vocabulary

Keep	ابق
grass	عشب
space	فراغ
add	يضيف
mix	يخلط
put	يضع
plates	صحون
table	طاولة
flour	طحين

imperative sentenceالجمل الامرية

تستخدم الجمل الامرية لاعطاء (اوامرorder/ تعليمات instructions/ تحذيرات warning) كما في الامثلة التالية:

Ex. Mix two eggs with flour.
اخلط بيضتان مع الطحين (تعليمات)

Ex. Come here. تعال الى هنا (اوامر)

Ex. Look both sides before you cross the road. انظر الى الجانبين قبل ان تعبر الطريق (تحذيرات)

الجمل الامرية نوعان/ الاول جمل امرية (مثبتة) والتي تبدأ **بفعل رئيسي**، مثل:

Ex. **Close** the door. Ex. **Open** the window. Ex. **Keep** off the grass.

اما النوع الثاني فهو الجمل الامرية المنفية والذي يبدأ بـ(**don't**) او (**never**) يليهما الفعل الرئيسي.

Ex. **Don't** talk. Ex. **Never** do that again.

ملاحظة/ تستخدم (always) مع التحذيرات المثبتة، اما (never) تستخدم مع التحذيرات المنفية
ملاحظة/ قد يطلب من الطالب في الامتحان ان يكون جملة امرية عن شيء معين باستخدام فعل معين، وهنا يجب ان نضع الفعل اولا ثم التكملة كما في المثال التالي

Ex. Give an imperative sentence about healthy food. (use: eat)
- eat healthy food.

الصيغة في الامتحان

Ex. Open the door. (negative) Ex. Ali eats too many sweets. (warning)
Ex. (always/ never) keep knives away from children.
Ex. Give an imperative sentence about grass. (use: keep)

تمرين lesson1 ص85 من كتاب النشاط/ اعط اربع جمل امرية استخدم هذه الافعال

Write four imperative sentences. Choose from these verbs.

give	go	look	listen	keep	do	eat	drink

1 Give me your book
2 Look left and right before you cross the road
3 Keep off the grass
4 Don't eat too many sweets

Lesson 2/ warnings to children/ تحذيرات للأطفال

Read these warnings and match them to the pictures.

اقرأ هذه التحذيرات وطابقها مع الصور

1 Put that down! You'll cut yourself.
2 Don't drink that! You'll make yourself sick.
3 Don't go in the pool alone! You'll drown yourself.
4 Don't play with matches! You'll burn yourself.
5 Don't touch those! You'll cut yourself.
6 Don't put that on your head! You'll kill yourself.



Vocabulary

broken glass	زجاج مكسور
matches	اعواد ثقاب
medicine	ادوية
plastic bags	حقائب بلاستيكية
knives	سكاكين
scissors	مقص
pool	حوض
cut	يقطع/ يجرح
sick	مريض
alone	وحيدا
burn	يحرق
kill	يقتل
touch	يلمس

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

الضمائر الانعكاسية

تستخدم الضمائر الانعكاسية للتعبير عن الفعل المنعكس من وعلى الشخص، يتم ذلك باضافة (self) للضمائر التي تعبر عن المفرد و (selves) للضمائر التي تعبر عن الجمع وكما في الجدول التالي:

I →	انا	myself → نفسي	they → themselves
she →	هي	herself → نفسها	we → ourselves
he →	هو	himself → نفسه	you → yourself/ yourselves
it →	لغير العاقل	itself → نفسها او نفسه لغير العاقل	

تمرين A ص86 من كتاب النشاط/ **مهم جدا/ الجدول للحفظ**

Lesson 2

A **Complete the table.**
These words with **self** added are called *reflexive pronouns.*

singular	plural
myself	ourselves
your self	your selves
him self	them selves
her self	

تمرين B ص87 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب جمل مستخدما الافعال في المربع الثاني

B Why are the things in box 1 dangerous for children?
Write sentences. Use the verbs in box 2.

box 1 glass matches medicine plastic bags knives and scissors pools

box 2 burn cut drown make sick kill

1 Glass can cut them.
2 Matches can burn them
3 Medicine can make them sick
4 Plastic bags can kill them
5 Knives and scissors can cut them
6 Pools can drown them

Warnings to parents/ تحذيرات للوالدين



حفظ التحذيرات / مهمة

كما تم شرحه في صفحة 93 من هذه الملزمة فأن (always) تأتي مع الجمل الامرية المثبتة/ و(never) مع المنفية وقد تأتي في الامتحان على صيغة:

Ex. (never/ always) keep knifes away from children.

او على صيغة اخرى وهي ان يطلب من الطالب تكوين جملة امرية باستخدام فعل ونهاية مناسبة مثل:

Ex. Give an imperative about pool. (use: never)

- never let children play in the pool alone.

قطعة كتاب
مهمة جدا

Lesson 4/ Going fishing/ الذهاب للصيد

Mazin has a shop near the sea in Um Qasr. When people want to go fishing, they can buy or hire everything they need in his shop. Khalid and Ahmed are going fishing. They are in Mazin's shop.

لدى مازن محل بالقرب من البحر في ام قصر. عندما يذهب الناس الى الصيد يستطيعون شراء واستئجار كل ما يحتاجونه من محله.
خالد واحمد ذهبوا للصيد وهم الان في محل مازن



Vocabulary

hire	يستأجر
dangerous	خطر
boat	قارب
sink	يغرق
life jacket	سترة النجاة
lost	ضاع
compass	بوصلة
row	يجذف
oars	مجذاف
safe	امن

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Mazin: What will you do if the boat sinks?
Ahmed: If the boat sinks, we'll swim.
Mazin: Yes, but you'll need these life jackets.
Ahmed: Oh, yes. Thanks.
Mazin: What will you do if you get lost?
Khalid: If we get lost, we'll use a compass.
Mazin: Right. Here you are. One compass.
Khalid: Thanks.
Mazin: Now, what will you do if the motor stops?
Ahmed: If the motor stops, we'll row.
Mazin: OK. So you'll need oars, won't you?
Ahmed: Oh, yes.
Mazin: Right. One pair of oars. I think you'll be safe now.
Khalid: How much is that, Mazin?
Mazin: Let me see ... Well, if you take me fishing, I'll give you everything free.
Khalid: Fantastic! Let's go!

مازن: ماذا سوف تفعلون لو غرق القارب؟
احمد: اذا غرق القارب سوف نسبح.
مازن: نعم، لكن سوف تحتاجون الى ستر النجاة هذه.
احمد، اوه، نعم شكرا لك.
مازن: ماذا سوف تفعلون اذا ضعتم.
خالد: اذا ضعنا سوف نستخدم البوصلة.
مازن: صحيح، تفضلوا هذه البوصلة.
خالد: شكرا.
مازن: الان ماذ سوف تفعلون اذا توقف المحرك؟
احمد: اذا توقف المحرك سوف نجذف.
مازن: حسنا، سوف تحتاجون مجاذيف اليس كذلك؟
احمد، اوه نعم.
مازن: حسنا، زوج من المجاذيف. اعتقد انكم الان امنين.
خالد: كم ستكلف هذه الاشياء يا مازن؟
مازن: دعني ارى، حسنا ، اذا اخذتوني معكم سوف تحصلون على كل شيء مجانا.
خالد: رائع، فلنذهب

الاسئلة مهمة جدا/ للحفظ

1- where is Mazin's shop?
- Near the sealn Om Qasr.

2- do Ahmed and Khalisd want to buy a boat?
- no, they want to hire a boat.

3- Mazin thinks fishing is (dangerous/ safe)
- dangerous

4- how much do they pay to Mazin?
- they got every thing free.

5- what does Mazin say the boys need?
- compass, life jacket and oars.

If الشرطية

تستخدم if الشرطية للربط بين جملتين (جملة الشرط وجملة جواب الشرط) وهي على عدة حالات، وهنا سوف نتطرق للحالة الاولى

الحالة الاولى/ والتي تكون فيها الجملة الاولى بزمن المضارع البسيط

تكملة + فعل مجرد او يحمل (s, es) + فاعل

والثانية بزمن المستقبل

تكملة + فعل مجر + will + فاعل

وتأتي (if) اما بين الجملتين او في بدايتهما كما في القاعدة التالية

If + مضارع بسيط, مستقبل
مستقبل + if + مضارع بسيط

Ex. If the boat sinks, we will row.

Ex. We will row if the boat sinks.

الصيغة في الامتحان

المطلوب تصحيح الافعال بين الاقواس حسب القاعدة اعلاه

Ex. If the motor (stop), we (row). (correct)
Ex. If the motor stops, we will row.

تمرين A ص89 من كتاب النشاط/ **مهم جدا**/ اربط بين الجمل باستخدام if

Lesson 5

A Write three 'if' sentences with these words from the conversation on page 56 of your Student's Book. Don't look at the page!

1 boat sinks, swim — If the boat sinks, we'll swim.
2 get lost, use compass — If we get lost we will use a compass
3 motor stops, row — If the motor stops we will row
4 take me, give everything free — If you take me I will give you everything free



Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1 If (get) I _get_ hungry, I (cook) _Will cook_ a meal.
2 If you (go) _go_ to bed late, you (be) _will be_ tired.
3 My mother (take) _Will take_ a message if I (be) _be_ out.
4 If we (not hurry) _don't hurry_, we (be) _Will be_ late.
5 I (ask) Will ask Raed to come to the party if he (phone) phones me tonight.

Danger/ خطر

Read and work out the conversation.

اقرأ وحل المحادثة/ للاطلاع

Mum: Saeed, where's Amal?
Saeed: 1
Mum: Have you seen her?
Saeed: 2
Mum: Did she go into the garden with you?
Saeed: 3
Mum: Oh, no!
Saeed: 4
Mum: The bathroom!
Saeed: 5
Mum: I've filled the bath with very hot water.
Saeed: 6
Mum: Run! Run!
Saeed: 7



What did Saeed say?

a) What's the matter, Mum?
b) I'll go and look.
c) She was in the sitting room two minutes ago.
d) I've got her, Mum. She's OK.
e) I don't know.
f) What about the bathroom?
g) No, she didn't.

تمرين B ص93 من كتاب النشاط/ **مهم جدا**/ اكتب تحذيرات عن هذه الاشياء

B Write warnings about these things.

1 children playing in the kitchen

Don't play in the kitchen

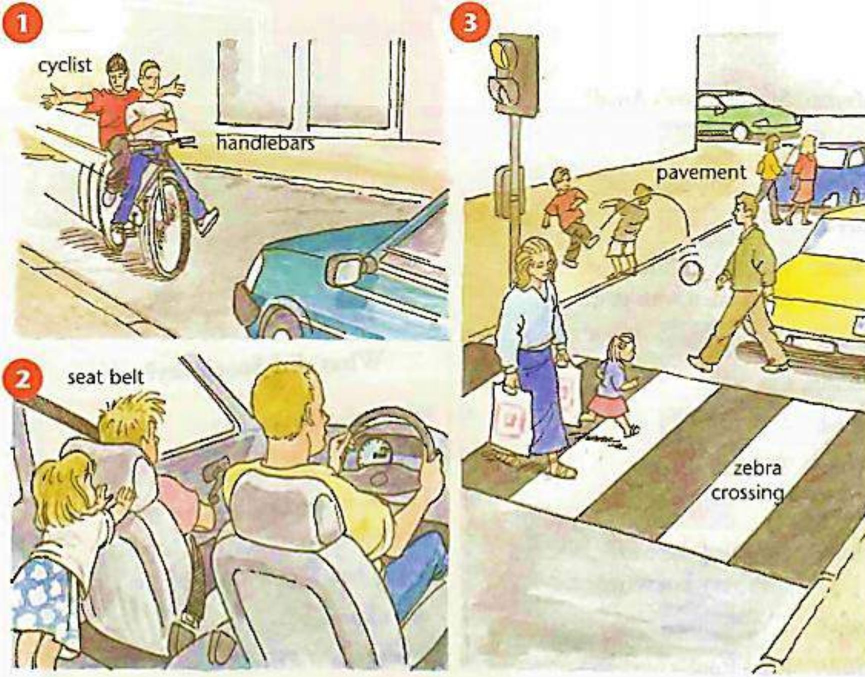
2 plastic bags and children

Never play with plastic bags

3 matches and children

Don't play with matches

Road safety/ امان الطريق



Vocabulary

cyclist سائق الدراجة

handlebars المقود

seatbelt حزام الامان

zebra crossing خطوط العبور

pavement التبليط

Q/ why it is called zebra crossing?

- because it looks like zebra the animal.

تمرين A ص94 من كتاب النشاط/ طابق الجمل بالصور اعلاه

A **Read and match these warnings to the pictures on page 58 of your Student's Book.**
Write the number of the picture next to each warning.

1	Never drive too fast.	2
2	Always keep your hands on the handlebars.	1
3	Always hold a child's hand on a busy street.	3
4	Always cycle on the correct side of the street.	1
5	Never play in the street.	3
6	Never ride with two people on one bicycle.	1
7	Always wear seat belts in a car.	2
8	Always use a zebra crossing.	3
9	Never let a child stand up in a car.	2
10	Never run across the street.	3

تمرين B ص94 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب عن اخطار الطريق/ انشاء مهم جدا للحفظ

انشاء الوحدة السابعة

B Write a paragraph about one of the pictures on page 58 of your Student's Book.

When you cross the street, always look left and right. Always use the zebra crossing. Never cross if the green color is lighting. Don't let children play in the street. They will hurt themselves.

عندما تعبر الطريق، دائما انظر يمينا ويسارا. دائما استخدم خطوط العبور للعبور. لا تعبر ابدا اذا كانت الاشارة خضراء، لا تدع الاطفال يلعبون في الشارع. سوف يؤذون انفسهم.

تمرين D ص95 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرأ واكمل الجمل التالية

D Read and complete these sentences.

1 _look at the both sides__________ when you cross the road.

2 Always wear a seat belt when _you ride a bike____________.

3 Never play with a ball _On the road_____________.

Lesson 9/ round up/ مراجعة

1 **Give instructions.**
Cut the page along that line.
Hold the knife in your right hand.
Hold the fish with your left hand.

2 **Give orders.**
Open the window, please.
Drink this medicine. It's good for you.

3 **Give warnings.**
Don't pick up that broken glass. You'll cut yourself.
Never get into a very hot bath. You'll burn yourself.
Always look before you cross the street.

4 **Use reflexive pronouns.**
I bought myself a new camera yesterday.
Did you hurt yourself when you fell?
She cut herself with a sharp knife.
We enjoyed ourselves at the park.

5 **Use *if* sentences.**
If the phone rings, I'll answer it.
We'll go home if it starts to rain.
They'll lose the match if they don't try harder.

1- اعطاء التعليمات

Ex. Cut the page along that line.

2- اعطاء اوامر

Ex. Open the window please.

3- اعطاء التحذيرات

Ex. Don't pick up broken glass, you'll cut yourself

4- استخدام الضمائر الانعكاسية

Ex. I bought myself a new camera yesterday.

5- استخدام if الشرطية

If the phone rings I will answer it.

تمرين B ص96 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب الكلمات التي تعني التعابير التالية/ سؤال مفردات مهم جدا

B Write words that mean the same as the expressions below.

1 Things you light a fire with. matches
2 By yourself with nobody there. alone
3 You can row a boat with these. oars
4 You get it from a doctor when you are sick. medicine
5 Always wear this in a car. seatbelt
6 You can use it when you are lost. compass

تمرين C ص96 من كتاب النشاط/ اكمل الجمل التالية مستخدما الشكل الصحيح للضمائر الانعكاسية/ مهم جدا

C Complete the sentences using the correct form of *self*.

1 We always enjoy ourselves when we go on a picnic.
2 I fell down the stairs and hurt myself.
3 Nadia had some money, so she bought herself a CD player.
4 You will make yourself sick if you eat all those sweets.

تمرين D ص96 من كتاب النشاط/ استخدم الكلمات المناسبة لاكمال هذه الجمل/ مهم جدا

D Use suitable words to complete these sentences.

1 never let young children play with plastic bags.
2 always wash your hands before you eat.
3 always keep medicine out of the reach of children.
4 never run across the road.

ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ طه حسين/ 07723328437

Danger at sea/ خطر في البحر



It was a lovely, sunny day. The sea was calm and quiet. Tom and Dave decided to go fishing. When they got to the boat, they put the oars, their food and water into it.

'Where's your life jacket?' asked Tom.

'It's at home,' said Dave. 'I forgot it.'

'If you don't have a life jacket, you won't come in my boat,' said Tom.

'Don't be silly,' replied Dave. 'I won't need it. The weather is beautiful.'

'I don't like it,' said Tom. 'The weather can change.'

Tom phoned the coastguards on his mobile phone and told them where they were going. Then they got into the boat, started the motor and set off. They had a good morning's fishing. Early in the afternoon, the sky got black and dark.

'I don't like that sky,' said Tom. 'We're going home.'

'I agree,' said Dave. 'Start the motor.'

But the motor wouldn't start. They got out the oars and tried to row, but the wind got stronger and stronger and the waves got bigger and bigger. Suddenly, a huge wave lifted the boat up and turned it over. Tom and Dave found themselves in the water.

'Hang on, Dave,' shouted Tom. 'I'm coming!' Tom reached Dave and pulled him over to the upturned boat. They held onto the boat and waited for help.

About three hours later, they heard a noise and looked up. There was a coastguard helicopter in the sky above them. Soon they were in it. They sat there, cold and wet, wrapped in blankets.

'Thanks, Tom,' said Dave. 'You saved my life.'

'That's all right,' said Tom. 'But next time you come in my boat, you'll wear a life jacket.'

'Yes, of course I will,' said Dave. 'But how did they know where to look for us?'

Can you answer Dave's question?

في يوم جميل مشمس، كان البحر هادئ ومستقر، قرر توم وديف الذهب الى الصيد، عندما وصلوا الى القارب، وضعوا الطعام، المجاذيف، والماء فيه. سأل توم: "اين سترة النجاة خاصتك؟" قال ديف: "انها في البيت لقد نسيتها"

قال توم: "اذا لم يكن لديك سترة نجاة لن تصعد في قاربي" رد ديف: "لا تكن سخيفا، لن احتاجها الجو جميل"

قال توم: "انا لا احب هذا الشيء، من الممكن ان يتغير الجو" توم اخبر خفر السواحل في هاتفه بالمكان الذي سيذهبون اليه. ثم صعدوا في القارب، شغلوا المحرك وانطلقوا، حضوا بصيد صباحي جيد. ثم في الظهيرة، تحولت السماء الى اللون الاسود الداكن.

قال توم: "لا يعجبني شكل السماء سنعود الى البيت" رد ديف: "اوافق، شغل المحرك"

لكن المحرك لم يعمل، اخرجوا المجاذيف وحاولوا ان يجذفوا لكن الرياح اصبحت اقوى، فجأة امواج ضخمة حرفت القارب وقلبته. وجد توم وديف انفسهم في الماء

صرخ توم: "تمسك، انا قادم" توم وصل لديف وسحبه الى القارب المقلوب. بقوا في القارب وانتظروا المساعدة.

بعد مرور حوالي ثلاث ساعات سمعوا صوت ضوضاء ونظروا، كان هنالك طائرة خفر السواحل في السماء، وبعدها اصبحوا فيها. جلسوا هناك يشعرون بالبرودة، ومبللين ومغطين بالبطانية. قال ديف: "شكرا توم، لقد انقذت حياتي"

قال توم: "لا بأس، لكن المرة القادمة التي تأتي فيها بقاربي سوف ترتدي سترة نجاة"، قال ديف: "نعم اكيد سأفعل، لكن كيف علموا اين يبحثوا عنا"

Vocabulary

Calm	هادئ
silly	سخيف
coastguard	خفر السواحل
hang on	تمسك
wrapped	ملفوف
blanket	بطانية

Q/ how did the coastguard know where to look for?

- Tom told them.

تمرين A ص97 من كتاب النشاط/ اختر الكلمة الصحيحة لهذه الجمل/ سؤال مفردات مهم جدا

Extra activities

A Tick the correct words in these sentences.

1 We need some flour / flower to make bread.
2 I see / saw an accident last Tuesday.
3 Don't right / write words in this space.
4 You need hours / oars to row a boat.
5 Have you seen / see my friend?

تمرين B ص97 من كتاب النشاط/ اعد ترتيب الكلمات لعمل جمل/ مهم جدا

B Put these words in order to make sentences. Use the correct punctuation.

1 the was on there road accident an

There was an accident on the road.

2 holiday away go will on you

Will you go away on holiday?

3 in enjoyed boys park themselves the the

The boys enjoyed themselves in the park.

4 do car will start what won't if you the

What will you do if the car won't start?

قطعة كتاب
مهمة جدا

تمرين E ص99 من كتاب النشاط، قطعة مطلوبة في الامتحان/ **مهمة جدا**

E **Read about an accident and answer the questions. Use short answers.**

Yesterday evening, there was an accident on Al Rasheed Street. Four boys were playing with a ball on the pavement. One of the boys kicked the ball and it went into the road. Another boy ran after it. He didn't look where he was going. Suddenly, a car came round the corner. Luckily, the driver was driving slowly, but he couldn't stop in time. The car hit the boy and knocked him down. The man jumped out of the car and a crowd of people quickly arrived. They picked the boy up. He was crying, but fortunately, he was not badly hurt. The driver was very worried.

'There was nothing I could do,' he said. 'He ran out in front of me.'
'You're right,' said a woman. 'I saw what happened.'
'It wasn't my fault,' said the man.
'No, it wasn't,' said the woman. 'You were driving carefully.'

يوم امس ليلا، كان هنالك حادث في شارع الرشيد، اربع اولاد كانوا يلعبون بالكرة، على الرصيف، احد الاولاد ركل الكرة وذهبت الى الشارع. وفتى اخر ركض باتجاهها، لم ينظر الى اين كان ذاهبا، فجأة جاءت سيارة من الركن، لحسن الحظ ان السائق كان يسوق ببطيء، لكنه لم يستطع التوقف في الوقت الصحيح، ضربت السيارة الولد وطرحته ارضا، قفز الرجل من سيارته وحشد من الناس تجمعوا، رفعوا الولد. كان يبكي لكنس لحسن الحظ لم يكن مجروحا بقوة، كان السائق قلقا جدا .

قال: "لم يكن باستطاعتي شيء لفعله، لقد ركض باتجاهي" قالت امرأة: "انت على حق، انا رأيت ما حدث" قال الرجل: "لم يكن خطأي" قالت المرأة: "كلا لم يكن، لقد كنت تسوق بحذر"

Vocabulary			
accident	الحادث	ran	ركض
pavement	الرصيف	in front of	مقابل
kicked	ركل	suddenly	فجأة
luckily = fortunately	للحسن الحظ	corner	ركن

اسئلة القطعة للحفظ/ **مهمة جدا**

1 When did the accident happen? __yesterday evening____
2 Where were the boys playing? __on the pavement______
3 How many boys were there? four______
4 Where did the ball go? _into the road_____
5 Did the boy look where he was going? _no he didn't
6 What hit the boy? a car______
7 Was the driver careful or careless? _he was careful
8 How do you know? _he was driving carefully
9 How did the driver feel? worried_______
10 Was the boy really hurt? no he wasn't

Q1/ Reading Comprehension:
Read the following text carefully then answer the following questions.

One day, Mr. Smith bought a new lamb. It was white. He left it in the garden and went home. It was very happy. In the morning, he went out to see his lamb, but it was not there. He looked for it everywhere, but he couldn't find it. In the next day, his neighbor has a lamb and it was black. Suddenly it rained heavily and the black lamb because white.

1 – Why was Mr. Smith happy? [Answer]
2- He left his lamb in --------- [Complete]
3- His neighbor bought a new lamb. [T/F]
4- Was the lamb black? [Yes or No]

Q2/ Textbook Passage.
Answer the following question from your textbook passage.

1 – How much do the boys pay Mazin? [Answer]
2- The boys wanted to buy a boat. [T/F]
3- where were the boys playing? [Answer]
4- Mazin's shop near the sea in _______.

Q3/ Grammar: Do as required.

1 – Children playing in the kitchen. [Write warning]
2- in/ enjoyed/ boys/ the/ themselves/ park /the. [Order]
3- You will make ------------ sick if you eat all these sweets. [myself/ yourself/ ourselves]
4- Their father (take) them for swimming if they (want) to go. [Correct]
5- Open your books. [Negative]

Q4/ Vocabulary:
Write words that means the same as the expressions.
Seatbelt alone compass

1 – By yourself with nobody there -----------------
2- Always wear this in a car. ----------------
3- You can use it when you are lost -------------

Q5/ Spelling & Punctuation.
A/ Fill the blanks with missing words.

1 – Do not → don't   will not → ---------   2- pull →pulled   sit ∨ ---------
3- wave → waves   knife →----------   4- in front of X behind   Slow X ------

B/ Punctuate the following sentence.
ameer doesnt have a new computer

Q6/ Writing:
Write warnings about dangerous in the street.

تمرين A ص100 من كتاب النشاط/ اكتب المعاكسات/ مهم جدا

A Write opposites of these words.

1 traditional _modern__ 2 thin _fat________
3 raw _cooked___ 4 cool ___warm____

تمرين C ص100 من كتاب النشاط/ اقرا التعاريف واكتب الكلمات المناسبة لها/ مهم جدا

C Read these definitions and write the words.

1 It is something you can read, not a book or a newspaper. _story______
2 Cyclists hold on to these. _handlebars__
3 Something to wear when you are on a boat. _life jacket______
4 If a boat doesn't have an engine, you can use these. _oars___
5 Trousers and a jacket for a man. suit_____
6 Doctors give you this if you are sick. _medicine___

تمرين D ص100 من كتاب النشاط/ اعد ترتيب الاسئلة / مهم جدا

D Reorder the words to make questions.
Don't forget the punctuation.

1 ever have camel ridden you a
Have you ever ridden a camel?_______________
2 apes do live the where
Where do apes live?_______________
3 in do japan what they make
What do they make in Japan?_______________
4 answered letter why jassim my hasn't
Why hasn't Jassim answered my letter?_______________
5 hotter which summer italy is india in or
which is hotter in summer, India or Italy?_______________

تمرين C اربط هذه الجمل استخدم ادوات الربط المناسبة/ مهم جدا

C Join these sentences. Use suitable link words.

1 I'm very tired. I went to bed very late.

I'm very tired because I went to bed very late.

2 I tried to cook some chicken. I didn't know what to do. It was horrible.

I tried to cook some chicken but I didn't know what to do and it was horrible

3 Do you want to buy a computer? Do you want to buy a CD player?

do you want to buy a computer or a CD player?

تمت بحمد الله